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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Meeting centers on joint ventures

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Discussions of the Saudi-German Joint Commission meeting here Monday focused on reports submitted by four committees designed to recommend further cooperative ventures between Saudi Arabia and West Germany.

In efforts to increase industrial and economic cooperation, the talks concentrated on German companies' contributions to petrochemical industries, trade exchanges, investments and joint mining ventures. Members of the commission also discussed increasing the number of German experts here and the number of Saudi Arabian trainees in Germany.

Committee reports also dealt with agricultural, desalination, housing and municipal matters.

Each delegation, led by the economy ministers of the two countries, will sign an agreement Tuesday.

At a party given in his honor by Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al Khail, minister of finance and national economy, the German minister, Otto Graf Lambsdorff said that relations between the two countries had expanded and talks between all ministries in both governments were becoming "a reality which is adding new political dimensions to their economic cooperation."

This cooperation was affirmed during his meetings with Crown Prince Fahd, Lambsdorff said.

Saudi-German relations have grown immensely during 1979 and form one of the best bases for solving economic problems, between the two countries even though none of great importance currently exist.

Lambsdorff condemned Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and said it violated principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and peaceful cooperation.

"It is a determined attempt to suppress the right of self-determination and the freedom of religion and national traditions," he said.

Talking about the Middle East in general, Lambsdorff said his country still supports the Palestinians' right of self-determination. He said the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty does not bring long-sought peace to the region. He offered his country's services in any effort to formulate a peaceful solution for the problem.

Earlier, Aba Al Khail described the joint commission as an important means of achieving cooperation between the two countries. He praised the role played by German businessmen in helping the Kingdom carry out its development plan.

Lambsdorff also held talks with Dr. Ghazi Al Gossabi, industry and electricity minister and Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

Begin in Aswan

ASWAN, Jan. 7 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin flew to Egypt's southernmost city Monday for four days of summit talks with President Anwar Sadat amid growing concern over a big power conflict in the Middle East.

Shortly after Begin's air force jet set down in a formal Egyptian welcome, Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told reporters that the United States would have access to Egyptian naval and air facilities to defend the region.

But Ali was emphatic in denying an Israeli television report that Egypt had offered the use of bases to the Americans and stressed that the U.S. had made no requests of any kind.

Referring to the Israeli report, Ali said it "contradicts sharply with what President Sadat has stated which is that Egypt doesn't offer military bases to any country."

But he went on to say Egypt was "ready to offer military facilities to the United States in case America undertakes the defense of any Arab country on the latter's request."

He defined such facilities as refueling rights, use of Egyptian airspace and transit rights for military forces across Egyptian territory.

The distinction was considered important since Cairo-based diplomats have said any permanent stationing of U.S. troops in Egypt could damage the close relations between the two countries and backfire as it did on the Soviets in 1972 when Sadat expelled 15,000 military advisers.



MOROCCAN MESSAGE: King Khaled, Monday received a message from Morocco's King Hassan. The message, dealing with Islamic affairs, was delivered by Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta.

Cabinet discusses housing

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Under the chairmanship of Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, the Council of Ministers met Monday and heard reports about housing projects in the country.

Public Works and Housing Minister Prince Miteh submitted a report about housing plans in the Mecca, Medina, Qasim and Eastern provinces.

The Council read a royal directive urging that efforts be doubled to provide housing to limited income citizens.

Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham pre-

seated his view on public utilities requirements under the proposed third five-year plan. Other ministers also expressed their viewpoints.

Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan submitted a memorandum concerning the appointment of an assistant minister for civil aviation affairs which was approved.

Last week Sheikh Kamel Sindi, formerly general manager of Saudia, was appointed assistant to Prince Sultan for civil aviation affairs with the rank of minister.

All these resolutions will be submitted to King Khaled for his approval.

Major shakeup predicted

Gold swings in volatile trading

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — The New Year gold boom again gripped world bullion markets Monday as gold hit an all-time high of \$673.16 an ounce in Hong Kong and matched last week's record peaks in Europe.

But trading was volatile with prices swinging up and down and some analysts predicting a major shakeup after the doubling of the gold price in the past four months.

The U.S. dollar was mostly lower.

The record Hong Kong price came just before noon in the Asian trading center, and the price later fell to a closing of \$653.61 a troy ounce. That was still nearly \$21 higher than Saturday's closing of \$631.86.

The opening price in London and Zurich, Europe's two biggest gold markets, was a median \$645 an ounce matching the previous European record set in Zurich trading Jan. 3, by mid-morning, the price in both cities slipped back to \$635.

That was still a one-day advance of as much as \$50 an ounce. Profit-taking and rumors of a possible big U.S. Treasury gold sale knocked the wind out of the gold boom last Friday when the metal closed at \$595.50 in London and \$585 in Zurich.

Silver was quoted in London at \$35.50 an ounce, up from \$32.55 at Friday's close but below the Jan. 2 record high of \$40.

The dollar fell sharply against the Japanese yen, closing in Tokyo at 233.90 yen Friday's 237.45 finish.

Dealers predicted the dollar may drop further because of the U.S.-Iranian crisis and developments in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) has resumed the sale of commemorative gold coins to nearly double their face value reflecting the metal's soaring prices worldwide, BMA officials said Monday.

Mexico wins Council seat

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 7 (AP) — Mexico was elected to the Latin American seat on the Security Council Monday after Cuba and Colombia withdrew from the race, unable to break a deadlock in the voting despite a record 154 ballots.

General Assembly President Salim Ahmed Salim announced at the start of Monday's session that the Latin American group was formally endorsing Mexico.

The compromise was worked out over the weekend when Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeida Pool informed the group of Cuba's withdrawal from the contest.

5 to die in Baghdad

ANKARA, Jan. 7 (R) — Turkish newspapers said Monday that five Turks had been sentenced to death in neighboring Iraq and that hundreds of workers or students had been arrested for protesting against the sentences.

Soviets, Afghans in tough fighting

KABUL, Jan. 7 (AP) — Soviet troops were meeting armed resistance in at least five Afghan provinces, 11 days after a Russian-organized coup replaced the Kabul leadership, Afghan and Asian diplomatic sources reported Sunday.

A reliable Afghan source quoted government officials as saying that Soviet paratroopers have been dropped into the remote, northeastern province of Badakhshan, which borders the Soviet Union, Pakistan and China. Most of the province was still in rebel hands, he said.

Obaman, a stronghold of Hazara tribesmen for several months, remained cut off from the rest of the nation and insurgent control of the central province went unchallenged by the Soviets, he told the Associated Press. Villagers blocked the main highway heading east with landslides and the rugged mountain road west to Ghor province was made impassable by snow.

Afghan army units, although reported disarmed by the Soviets in many parts of the country, took an active role early Sunday against rebels who briefly captured the eastern village of Surkhud, about six miles south of Jalalabad.

Residents in Jalalabad, about 45 miles from the Pakistan border, said that Afghan troops belonging to the 11th division shelled the village for at least four hours. The artillery bombardment was followed by an air strike, said the sources, who asked not to be identified.

"The Islamic fighters pulled back and Surkhud is now a deserted no-man's land with Afghan soldiers on the other side," one resident said in an interview Sunday.

The incident near Jalalabad, confirmed by Asian diplomatic sources, indicated that the Afghan army had not totally collapsed following the Dec. 27 coup as many analysts had thought, a military attaché from a non-aligned country said.

"Some of the Afghan troops are fighting," he said. "They have no choice — with Russian bayonets at their backs."

However, the military attaché, like other Afghan and diplomatic sources interviewed here, believed that a large number of Afghan soldiers in other areas have been disarmed and confined to barracks or have defected to the rebel side.

Clashes between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels continued in Herat, Kandahar, Paktia, Badakhshan, Kandahar and Herat provinces, they said.

Travellers thwarted in attempts to reach the northeastern province of Farkhar said they were turned back by motley but determined bands of insurgents in neighboring Kurduz, some armed with old shotguns, a few with only clubs.

A Kabul source quoted an Afghan returning from Herat as saying that Russian soldiers held the airport located outside the provincial capital of the same name. However, much of the important western city and outlying areas still were held by anti-government forces.

Meanwhile, most of the Soviet airborne units flown into Kabul shortly before the coup have been pulled out. But a number have remained to guard the main telegraph office and ministry buildings. One of these houses the Afghan secret police, recently reorganized under Russian supervision, said a resident quoting a source in the intelligence department.

Bolan Pass: Time for consolidating Islamic forces

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the second of two articles dealing with the danger of Soviet presence in Muslim Afghanistan. Today's article deals with the need for Arab-Muslim cooperation to consolidate Islamic forces and develop the Bolan Pass region.

Special to Arab News

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — If the Russians follow their invasion of Afghanistan with a similar thrust designed to capture the Bolan Pass in Baluchistan, Pakistan, they will encounter a variety of geo-political and socio-economic factors.

Baluchistan shares a vast border with Afghanistan and Iran. Peoples with identical ethnic, racial and cultural backgrounds live on different sides of the borders and enjoy free access to each other.

The racial grouping in Baluchistan splits the province into two distinct political groups — the Pathans and the Baluchs.

The Pathans reside mainly along the Afghan border, but the Baluch tribe has social links with eastern Iran and southern Afghanistan.

The Pathans are devout Muslims and desire to shape their lives according to Islamic teachings. Most Pathans have discarded tribal living and are engaged in booming trade and commerce.

The Baluch tribesmen are more primitive due to the suppression of their tyrant chiefs. These chiefs, the strong and aggressive "Trio," composed of chiefs of the Marri, Mangal and Bajino tribes, have Marxist

leanings. It is assumed, however, that they would not compromise tribal "self-identity" to aid a Soviet invasion.

The Trio has strong support among students and Baluch youth. It has never associated itself with any national movement. This has caused the Trio the loss of friends, such as Sardar Maari, the undisputed leader of the

Islamic conference proposed High-level talks over Afghanistan

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 7 — Contacts are underway on the highest levels among Islamic countries on measures to face the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Monday.

The Prince made the statement following a meeting with Morocco's Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta who delivered a message to King Khaled from Morocco's King Hassan.

Prince Saud said Boucetta's visit was within efforts to coordinate positions and actions in light of developments in Afghanistan.

"The serious situation in Afghanistan has meant that the strong can do what they want with the weak, and that the era of moral values no longer exists," he added.

Meanwhile, official sources at the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) told Arab News Monday that the organization has proposed a meeting of Islamic foreign ministers to hammer out a common strategy to face the "current developments in Muslim Afghanistan."

They added that "high level consultations were being made to establish the date and venue for the conference."

King Khaled's meeting with Morocco's foreign minister Monday was attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Saud and Royal Advisor Dr. Rashad Pharaon.

After the meeting, Boucetta said, "The message of King Hassan which I delivered to King Khaled particularly dealt with the recent happenings in the Islamic world, especially in Muslim Afghanistan, which has been subjected to an open intervention by the Soviet Union. This does not pose a threat to this region alone, but threatens world peace as a whole. This consultation was necessary so that the Islamic world should be in a position to take a unified stance on these events."

Boucetta continued, "There was also a prolonged working session with Prince Saud. The discussions centered on this situation as well as on bilateral relations and matters of common concern."

These matters called upon both countries to consolidate their ties, so that bilateral relations should not remain as mere expressions of intentions, but something tangible in different fields, he said.

"Such consultations must continue until the Islamic states adopt a unified stand against this flagrant aggression," he said.

Such intervention is contrary to all norms and principles. It not only threatens the Islamic states, but the whole world as well, he added. Morocco will take whatever steps are necessary to confront this aggression in consultation with other Islamic states.

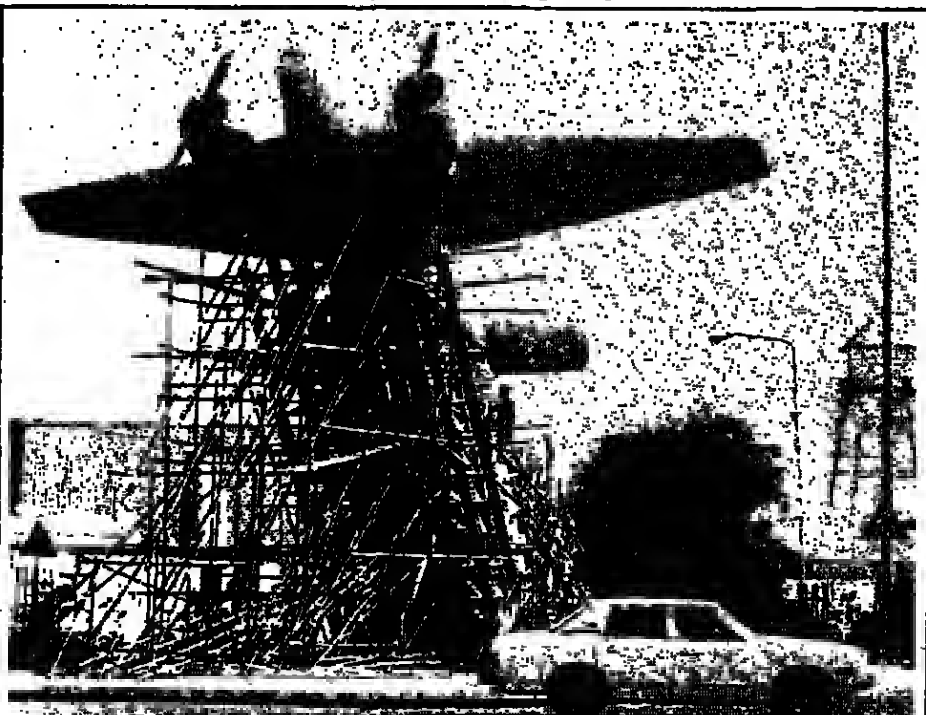
Boucetta said he had no idea of the steps to be adopted, but he hoped they would arrive at a unified and effective stance.

Prince Saud also met Monday with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the OIC to discuss the situation in Afghanistan.

Chatti told Arab News and Ashraf Al Awwat that it was an important meeting during Monday which they talked about the effects of the developments of Afghanistan in Islamic countries. They also discussed how best to coordinate the collective protests from Islamic countries over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan's affairs.

The issue is very dangerous and its solution will not be easy, Chatti stressed. Islamic countries should stand together and work to end the Soviet invasion of an Islamic country.

"The Islamic states in particular, and the international community of nations in general, are duty bound to confront this grave situation which implies that strong powers can do what they like regardless of moral principles," Prince Saud said Monday. "Such a logic may turn the world into a jungle."



IT'S REAL: The first aircraft ever to land at Jeddah Airport, seen Monday being mounted for display outside the old terminal on Airport Road. Donated by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan to the city, it is coated with luminous paint so that it may show up in the dark.



"Doesn't matter if they don't come to Moscow. We'll go to them with the 'Olympic games'." Al Medina

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Addressing meeting

Minister urges action on Arab food security

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh spoke out Monday in favor of immediate action to improve Arab self-sufficiency in food production.

Addressing the opening session here of the board of the Arab Agricultural Development Organization, he said action is preferable to setting up a higher food council for the Arab World or to formulating further suggestions. Dr. Sheikb was also elected chairman of the meetings.

The board's ninth session, which will last for four days, was opened in the morning by Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman. Its agenda includes the examination of reports on food security, on training courses and on cooperation with world organizations.

The meeting will also discuss the organization's budget and program for 1980, as well as a number of memoranda by member states on joint Arab studies and ventures.

After the morning session, Dr. Sheikb said that the meeting reviewed a report by the outgoing chairman on the board's activities. Subcommittees were formed to study issues submitted to the board and to issue appropriate recommendations.

He told newsmen that reports and working papers submitted to the board deal with economic integrations in agriculture, especially means of achieving food security. At noon, the minister gave a luncheon in honor of the delegates.

In his opening speech, Prince Salman referred to the natural resources, especially agricultural and animal wealth, of the Arab world. They are the major components of a strong economic structure.

But, he said, the exploitation of those resources requires a clear-cut strategy drawn up in the shortest possible time and at a minimum cost. Food security would give self-confidence to the Arab World and consolidate its security, stability and economy.

He said that condensed Arab integrated efforts would give way to agricultural production projects that would flood the markets with farm produce and "avoid international auctions of the food of man."

Dr. Sheikb said that the Arab world had

enough resources to encourage it to pursue the objective of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

He dwelt on the idea of integrated rural development submitted by Saudi Arabia to the 20th session of the Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome. He said that the Kingdom was of the view that promoting the efficiency of farmers and raising the land's productivity were the foundation stones of increased production, as were the establishment of an integrated economic structure and the curtailment of the domination of advanced countries over developing countries.

He urged the conference to work out more details on achieving agricultural development and to chart an executive action program conducive to agricultural self-sufficiency and integration.

He said that the first positive step to be taken should be recognizing that there is a problem and trying to comprehend its dimensions before containing it and tackling action, construction and production.

The organization's acting director general, Hussein Muhammad Hassan, thanked Saudi Arabia for hosting the conference and said that after procedures for the affiliation of Lebanon and Djibouti have been completed, all Arab countries will have become members of the organization within a decade.

He said that since it was established, the organization has been gathering Arab experts and undertaking studies to develop agriculture in the Arab world and to set up integrated joint ventures with Arab and international organizations.

After this, Prince Salman and the delegates attended a tea party given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water at the Riyadh International Hotel.

Meanwhile, the visiting Tunisian Minister of Agriculture Al-Aassa ibn Osman said that by diversifying its food production, the Arab world could achieve agricultural integration. He added that agricultural production and self-reliance has come to be called the green weapon.

He called for joint studies and programs by Arab countries for the exploitation of subterranean waters and other resources.

Cooperation discussed

King receives Brazil team

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — King Khalid received Governor of Brazil's Sao Paulo state Salim Maalouf and his delegation at the Royal Palace here Monday.

Present at the audience were Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Miteb, minister of public works and housing; Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, and Dr. Rashad Pharaon, the King's special adviser.

Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer earlier discussed bilateral relations in a meeting with Maalouf Monday.

Sheikh Hisham said afterward that the meeting provided an opportunity to find avenues for strong cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Brazil, in view of the fact that there were nearly five million Brazilians of Arab origin who had carried Arab culture and history to South America.

The minister called upon Saudi Arabian investors and businessmen to explore opportunities in Brazil, and said that Brazilian businessmen and companies should also take

advantage of business opportunities in Saudi Arabia.

Maalouf and his delegation also conferred Monday with the president of the Riyadh Chamber of Commerce, Sheikh Muhammad Al-Fatih, and other businessmen.

At a similar meeting in the chamber Sunday, Maalouf spoke of the development and progress of Saudi Arabia. He said that during his visit here an agreement will be signed between the Kingdom and Sao Paulo on technological cooperation.

He added that he was certain the visit will boost cooperation and ties between the two countries.

Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam gave a luncheon at the new officers' club in honor of Maalouf and his party. The lunch was attended by Prince Salman, the secretary of Riyadh Governorate, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Bulaibed, the mayor, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Naim and other senior officials.

Saudi Comment

By Abdul Rahman Saad Al-Samrai
Al-Jazira

In almost all towns and even villages of the Kingdom a number of contracting companies grew up. They applied and received licenses and opened up for business by hiring foreign labor and technicians, in accordance with the law.

Suddenly, and perhaps too swiftly, many of them collapsed and became restaurants and groceries, while others quit the business altogether after mounting debts had made it impossible for them to continue at a profit.

They thought the government would protect them, but what actually happened was entirely different. Laborers and bakery personnel chose to become contractors, plasterers and painters and anything related to construction with a pick-up as their mobile head office.

Another type hired foreign workers and released them to work for someone else while the sponsors stayed at home. In the process the national companies which were behaving correctly and legally were lost. They had to

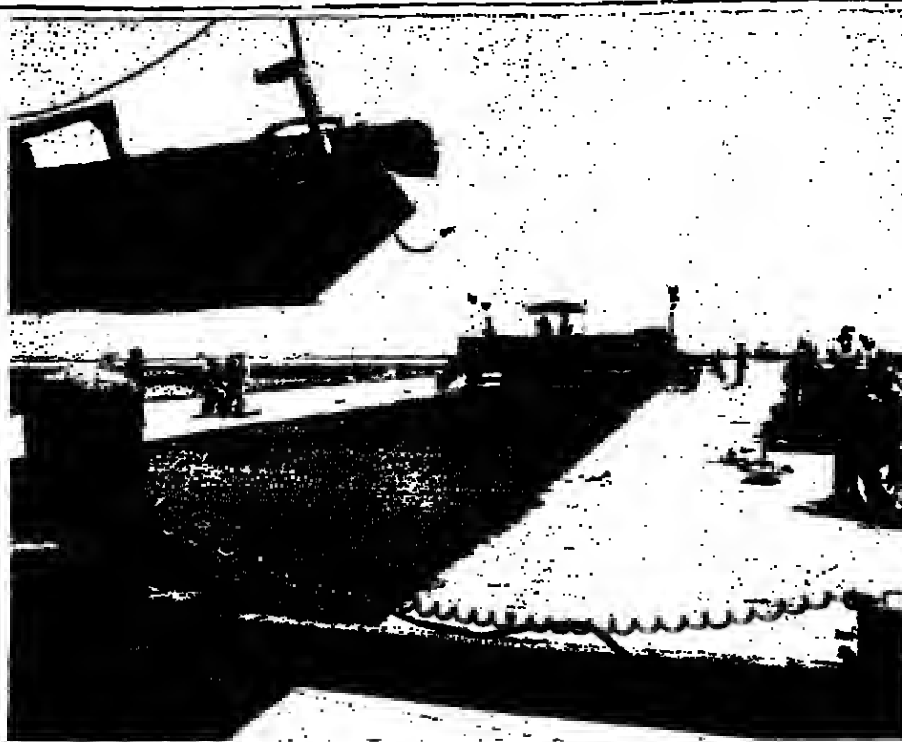
give up business in favor of eating houses and groceries, because of intense competition by the other group, which filled the land to capacity. The latter group grabbed most business because they could undercut the former on account of smaller overheads and paltry wages.

I hope the authorities will attend to this matter and particularly the group that has become contractors.

By Sulaiman Al-Osaimi
Al-Riyadh

Last year I went into one of the largest hotels in Alkhobar. I was to see a huge poster welcoming me to Lebanon, right over the reception counter. There was a picture of the mountain and the town of Bahamdoun. I thought I was dreaming, and that I was in reality somewhere in Lebanon. Not that I had any objection to the poster or to anything depicting any part of the Arab world.

But the question that came to my mind was why there were no paintings of Saudi Arabia in these hotels. I would like to hear the comments of the Saudi Hotels and Resort Areas Corporation.



JEDDAH: Construction proceeds at the new Jeddah airport, which the new president of Civil Aviation says will have cost SR10 billion by the time it is opened next year.

Pakistanis report success

British trade team to visit

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — A trade mission from Wales is to visit the Kingdom for two weeks from Thursday. The delegates represent twelve British companies, manufacturers of a wide range of products, from Cardiff.

The British embassy said in a statement Monday that the team will stay at the Meridien Hotel here until Jan. 16. Until Jan. 20 it will be at the Intercontinental in Riyadh, and for its final four days it will be at the Alghosabi Hotel in Al-Khobar.

The Pakistani embassy meanwhile said that a Pakistani sales mission has arrived in Jeddah from the Eastern Province and Riyadh, where the delegation members had "highly satisfactory" discussions of business prospects.

In Riyadh, the mission held talks with the Deputy Ministry of Commerce Yousuf Al-Hamdan and Tawfiq Ibrahim Tawfiq. It also met other officials, members of Chamber of Commerce and businessmen.

The mission discussed in detail potential for trade between the two countries, particularly in the export of Pakistani citrus fruits, potatoes and onions to the Kingdom.

The mission said that there was great scope for the marketing of those in the Kingdom because of the proximity of Pakistan. Pakistan could benefit immensely by providing transport and shipping to the Kingdom.

The mission was informed that there was great demand in the Kingdom for the commodities it was offering and Pakistan could meet this demand by supplying quality goods at competitive rates promptly.

The mission assured the Saudi Arabians that Pakistan had the capacity to supply the

Committees set up over Islamic design

DAMMAM, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Eight committees, formed in the first day of the International Seminar on Islamic Architecture and Planning, met Sunday. They discussed Islam and its teachings as a religion, the customs and traditions of Muslims, and their application of both in planning and architecture.

The seminar opened Saturday. It is organized by King Faisal University here. The committees will discuss, architecture and planning in Islamic societies. They will examine the Islamic environment and various rules and principles followed modern architecture, in order to study preserving the Islamic atmosphere.

The discussion will cover the Islamic home, city and other influences that should be synthesized with the present architecture and planning trends, educating the architect and planner.

Leading Arab and foreign experts on Islamic architecture and planning will give lecture during the seminar, on Islamic architecture and planning and their role in Islamic society.

Panel studies reform in state institutions

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — The Higher Committee for Administrative Reform met Sunday under Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation. It discussed improving administration in government institutions.

The meeting was attended by Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of planning, Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Masoud, secretary of state and member of the council of ministers, Sheikh Turki Khalid Al-Sudairi, president of the Public Personnel Bureau and Dr. Muhammad Al-Tawil, director general of the Public Administration Institute and secretary of the committee.

Islamic charity gets SR4 million building

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — The governor of Riyadh and chairman of the Islamic Welfare Society, Prince Salman, received Sunday a donation of a 467 square meter building worth over SR4 million. It is located in Muraba, Riyadh. Prince Salman thanked the donor, who wished to remain anonymous.

Housing awards let for training centers

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — The Ministry of Labor has signed contracts worth SR250 million for housing projects associated with vocational training centers.

Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Affairs for Vocational Training Muhammad Al-Dalaan said Sunday that the buildings will be in Tabuk, Hail, Jof, Mecca, Qatif and Medina. They will be finished in two years.

Vocational training centers will be expanded to take more trainees. The expansion of the 12 centers, in Riyadh, Mecca, Medina, Jeddah, Dammam, Hassa, Wadi Dawaser, Boraiddah, Abha, Hail, Baha and Jof, will cost SR 160 million. Dalaan said.

New aide interviewed

Official says Jeddah airport construction costing SR10b

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — The new Jeddah International Airport will have cost SR10 billion by the time it is opened next year, Sheikh Nasser Al-Assaf, the new president of Civil Aviation, says.

He said that Jeddah airport was the busiest in the Middle East, handling an average 260 in coming and outgoing flights. This number rose to 540 during the last Pilgrimage.

The new airport will have a large parking area for 42 aircraft, a special parking apron for 74 pilgrim's planes, another for seven Royal aircraft and other parking areas for cargo aircraft. In total 160 aircraft can park at the new airport at one time, he said.

There are two main buildings to accommodate 6,300 passengers, and fiberglass tents for 80,000 pilgrims, offices for the *mutawwifin*, information desks, banks, restaurants, mosques and parking for 22,000 cars.

In an interview published in *Al Medina* Monday, Assaf said the will be a hotel inside the airport, while other hotels in the area will be built by the private sector. By the year 2000, of 16 million passengers every year will pass through Jeddah.

Such a large airport poses a manpower problem, which "we normally overcome by making officials to work additional hours". Although training opportunities have been provided for Saudi Arabians, there is still a shortage of manpower. The Civil Aviation Presidency has prepared an extensive study on the subject which will be submitted to higher authorities for radical solutions to the manpower problem.

In order to prepare Saudi Arabians to take responsibility, he said, the Presidency has sent 150 officials abroad for training. The International Airports Projects has sent another group abroad to receive special train-



Sheikh Nasser Al-Assaf

ing, so that they can assume their responsibilities at the opening of the new airport, he added.

Assaf said that the maintenance and operation of most equipment at the new airport will be undertaken by international companies, while sensitive works, especially those connected with safety, will be handled by the Civil Aviation Presidency directly.

Assaf said the SR11 billion new Riyadh airport was expected to be in operation in 1982. It will be provided with all facilities that will be available in Jeddah. It will be the third international airport of the Kingdom, and second only to Jeddah in terms of area.

After the completion of the project, he said, work is expected to start on a new airport in the Eastern Province. Since a study on this project was in progress, extensions to the Dhahran International Airport have been suspended.

Assaf said that a new airport was being built in Taif, while there are projects for new airport in Khafji, Qorayat and Rafha.

A total of SR19 billion has been spent on civil aviation projects in the country's Second Five-year Plan. Among these projects are the new airports of Jeddah and Riyadh, extensions to the Dhahran International Airport and airports in Qassim, Hail, Bisha, Abha, Jizan and Wajh.

Assaf was optimistic that difficulties at the present airport in Jeddah would completely vanish as soon as the new airport comes into service early next year.

WEATHER

It will be fore in most areas and cold at night in the central and northern regions, with possible frost or fog in the early morning.

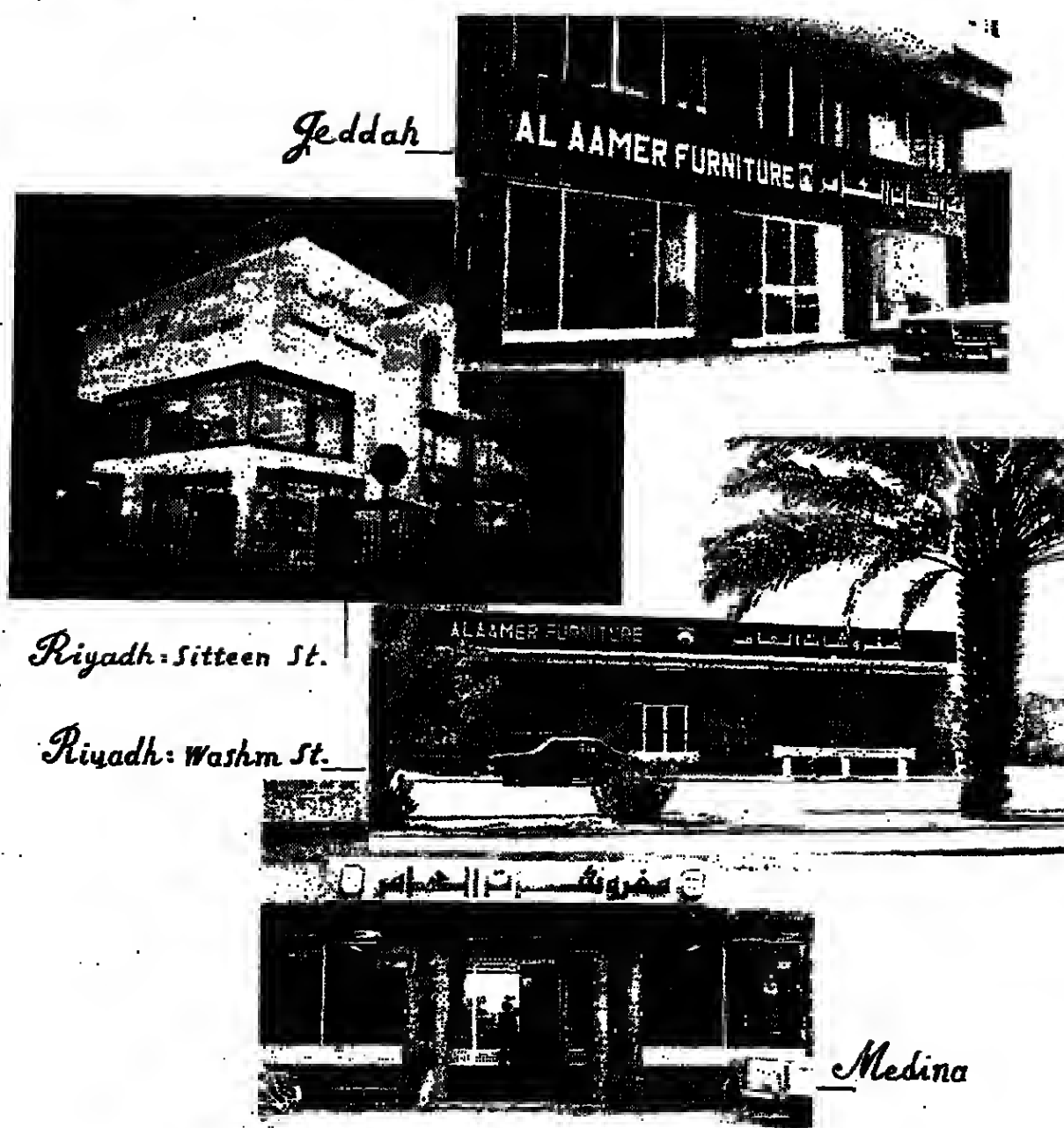
Low cloud will hang over the western and south-western highlands and parts of the western region. Scattered rains are possible.

Winds will be moderate and easterly to north-easterly. They will be dry, cold and occasionally active in the northern and central regions, causing sand haze.

Seas will be moderate to light. Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	26	15
Jeddah	27	18
Riyadh	16	07
Dhahran	20	13
Medina	21	10
Taif	21	09
Jizan	31	24
Hail	12	-2
Turath	09	01
Arar	13	-2
Jouf	12	-1
Abha	18	09

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Stronger ties with USSR necessary, Assad declares

DAMASCUS, Jan. 7 (R) — President Hafez Assad of Syria, one of the few Arab countries to remain silent on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, has called for stronger links between Damascus and Moscow.

Assad was addressing Sunday the closing session of a two-week national congress of the ruling Baath Party which re-elected him secretary-general Saturday night. His speech was broadcast live on radio and television.

Listing the major recommendations of the congress, Assad said it had resolved to maintain and consolidate relations with all Socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union, in the various domains.

Assad said stronger ties with Moscow were necessary to help Syria in efforts "to isolate the Zionist enemy (Israel) politically, economically, culturally and in all other fields."

The congress Saturday night elected a new 21-man National Party Command and a 75-member Central Party Committee.

369 Moroccan troops killed, Polisario guerrillas claim

ALGIERS, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Polisario Front, whose guerrillas are waging a war against Morocco for independence in the former Spanish Sahara, claimed Sunday to have killed 152 Moroccan soldiers in an ambush Friday near the desert outpost of Hagouia.

The communique issued by the front here followed a battle report Saturday that claimed 217 Moroccans were killed during an attack on Hagouia itself Wednesday.

There was no comment from the Moroccan government on either report and neither could be confirmed independently.

Sunday's report said the ambush took place about 10 kilometers south of the Moroccan garrison at Hagouia, which is in

Mubarak holds talks with Deng

Egypt, China to expand cooperation

PEKING, Jan. 7 (R) — China and Egypt have formed two sub-committees to develop military and economic cooperation during the current visit of Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak to Peking, informed sources said Monday.

They said an offer by Peking to sell Chinese-made military aircraft to Egypt was expected to be one of the items discussed by the military sub-committee.

It was not clear, however, whether Egypt would accept the offer.

While expert groups were meeting,

designed to act as a watchdog on the executive. Assad has held the top party post since he came to power in a bloodless coup in 1970.

Fourteen veteran Baathists were dropped from the National Command, including Prime Minister Muhammad Halabi. Western diplomats here predicted he would lose his government post in a cabinet reshuffle.

The Baath Congress, the seventh since the party came to power in 1963, was dominated by domestic affairs ranging from the economy to a wave of assassinations and acts of violence blamed here on the extremist Muslim Brotherhood.

At least 120 persons are reported to have died over the past six months in violence chiefly aimed at members of the minority Alawite sect to which Assad belongs.

Alawi representation in the new National Command was reduced from six to four, according to Western sources, in an apparent move to defuse criticism of the sect's predominance in key party, army and government posts.

the extreme northern part of the Sahara territory.

The guerrillas claimed to have taken 25 prisoners and destroyed seven armored vehicles, 19 trucks and a land rover as well as capturing nine cannons and 50 rifles.

The Polisario has been fighting for independence of the phosphate-rich territory since it was divided between Morocco and Mauritania four years ago. In August, however, Mauritania signed a separate peace agreement with the guerrillas and renounced all claim to its relatively worthless southern portion of the Sahara. Morocco quickly moved into the south and took over the former Mauritanian portion.

Mubarak had his second round of official talks with China's senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said the talks "enhanced mutual understanding and produced satisfactory results."

Informed sources said the two men exchanged views on international problems, including South Asia, Indochina and the Middle East, and different aspects of their bilateral relations.

Mubarak arrived in Peking from Oman Saturday and will leave for the North Korean capital Thursday.



CONDENNING RUSSIA: A militant Iranian condemning the Soviet Union for military involvement in Afghanistan during large-scale demonstrations in Tehran Saturday. Hundreds of thousands marched through the capital in support of Ayatollah Khomeini and in protest against foreign interference in the country's affairs.

Palestinians appeal to high court for removing Elon Moreh outpost

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (R) — Palestinians from the occupied West Bank Monday appealed to Israel's high court to order the immediate removal of a controversial Jewish settlement overlooking the town of Nablus.

The appeal came several months after the high court ordered the government to dismantle the village of Elon Moreh, built on private land taken from local Palestinians.

The government handed several plots of land back to the five owners. It originally took court action against the settlement, but the Jewish villagers have so far refused to evacuate part of the land on which the outpost was erected.

The government said last week it would take about a month to complete the construction of a new village for the ultranationalist settlers.

But the 18 owners of the remaining land Monday asked the court to order the immediate removal of villagers and accused the cabinet of failing to abide by the first ruling.

In a separate development, the Israeli government Sunday deferred a decision on an

alleged conflict of interests involving Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.

Sharon's ownership of a 4,000 dunam (1,000 acre) farm in the Negev Desert has been described by a government-appointed committee as "totally irreconcilable" with his ministerial post.

Sharon rejected the committee's advice to either get rid of the farm or resign, and suggested government supervision of the estate.

Ethiopia troops driven back by Eritrea rebels

KHARTOUM, Jan. 7 (R) — Eritrean guerrillas attacked Ethiopian government forces in northern Eritrea Saturday and in heavy fighting forced them back from several strategic positions, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said Sunday.

An EPLF spokesman said in Khartoum the guerrillas, who are fighting for the secession of the Red Sea province from Ethiopia, drove the Ethiopian army from the four strategic points of Tighih Marat, Guretto, Wedigan and Alghen.

Fateh to lose \$ 28 million after Libyan aid suspension

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (R) — Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat's Fateh organization will lose at least \$28 million under a Libyan decision to suspend all aid to it, Palestinian sources said here.

The Libyan move was announced Saturday as the latest development in a bitter row between Fateh and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi over Arafat's efforts to steer the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) toward diplomacy and moderation.

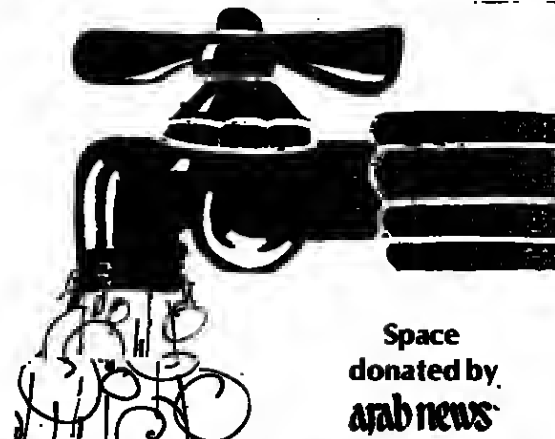
The sources said Sunday the decision affected Fateh's share in Libyan aid pledged

to the Palestinian resistance in November. More than half the cash has been earmarked for Fateh with the rest for five other groups in the PLO.

According to the sources, the Libyan had made regular cash contributions to the Palestinian movement contrary to a statement last week by Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf), Fateh's second in command, that Fateh had received no Libyan money over the past four years.

In announcing the aid suspension Saturday, the Libyan news agency Jana said Fateh leaders had deviated from the armed struggle against Israel.

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U.S., Peking could form military team

If 'shared interests' threatened, Brown says

PEKING, Jan. 7 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, after warning the Soviet Union against threatening shared U.S.-Chinese interests, started detailed talks with Chinese leaders Monday on increased security cooperation.

While the talks were to range from Korea and Southeast Asia to U.S. technological help and arms control, a prime topic was the Soviet invasion of China's neighbor, Afghanistan.

At a welcoming banquet Sunday night, Brown said U.S.-Chinese cooperation "should remind others that if they threaten the shared interests of the United States and China, we can respond with complementary actions in the field of defense as well as diplomacy."

"We have a lot to say to each other," Brown told Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao as they sat down their aides for the first of two sessions Monday.

In between, Brown lunched with Foreign Minister Huang Hua. He continues discussions Tuesday with Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and Wednesday with Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng.

Chinese officials talking with reporters at the banquet said China would like to see the United States do more to support Pakistan, which borders both Afghanistan and China. As to how, they said, "it is up to the United States."

A U.S. official traveling with Brown, who asked not to be named, said Brown would outline U.S. efforts to give Pakistan economic and military assistance, and hopes to get a better idea of what China is now doing along these lines, and what it plans to do.

He said he didn't know whether China was supplying arms to Muslim rebels fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

He also reiterated that the United States had no plans to sell arms to China.

Brown's banquet statement that he had come to "exchange views on how we might facilitate wider cooperation on security matters in the future" follows U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's declaration here last August that "any action which seeks to weaken or isolate you in world affairs assumes a stance counter to American interests."

Already facing Soviet troops on the north and those of Soviet ally Vietnam on the south, the Chinese have reacted particularly sharply to the Soviet moves on the west.

At Sunday's banquet, Chinese Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian said that with the Soviet action in Afghanistan, "people have come to see more clearly that Soviet aggression and expansion are the source of serious threats to world peace and the independence and security of nations."



MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN: Defense Secretary Harold Brown is seen at a National Security Council meeting on Soviet invasions in Afghanistan. The session, held shortly before Brown's departure for Communist China, was presided over by President Carter. Also attending were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, left, and Navy Secretary W. Graham Clayton, far right.

New deaths mar start of N. Ireland conference

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 7 (AP) — Three militiamen killed by a land mine have raised the death toll in Northern Ireland's sectarian conflict to 2,001 in 10½ years, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said.

The deaths overshadowed a conference scheduled Monday between rival Protestant

Diplomat's wife makes public plea

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 7 (AP) — "You'll kill me if you don't get in touch with me soon," said an advertisement from the wife of kidnapped South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn to his abductors.

The advertisement, published Saturday and Sunday in local newspapers, was placed by Daphne Dunn. It said, "As you know, I am very ill and very anxious in not knowing when my husband can return to me."

Gardner Dunn was kidnapped Nov. 28 by the Popular Liberation Forces, one of the country's three active guerrilla groups. There have been various communications between the family and the kidnappers, including two letters from Dunn to his family shortly before Jan. 1.

The letters, which the family said were in Dunn's handwriting, said that he was in good shape.

and Roman Catholic politicians of the British-ruled province, seeking a settlement of their differences.

Police said the part-time soldiers in the 8,000-member Ulster Defense Regiment were blown up Sunday night in their Land-Rover by a mine hidden in a culvert and detonated by remote control. Four other militiamen were badly injured when their trailing vehicle ran into the crater ripped by the explosion.

An anonymous telephone caller told the British Press Association news agency that guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army's provisional wing laid the trap.

He said it was foolish to make propaganda out of the death toll because the British had committed "atrocities" in Northern Ireland.

The bomb was at East Loughmanna county down, within 32 km of the border with the Irish Republic and half that distance from Warren Point, where 18 British soldiers were killed last August in an IRA attack.

Flying in for the political conference, the British secretary for Northern Ireland, Humphrey Atkins, said the new killings are further evidence that the provisional IRA is bent on death rather than the construction of a new future for the province.

Observers saw little hope for Atkins' initiative to try to persuade Protestant politicians to share power with the Catholics. The main Protestant party is ignoring the talks.

Cambodian leaders mark nation's birth

BANGKOK, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Vietnam-installed government of Cambodia celebrated its first anniversary Monday with banners and speeches and an accusation that if any country is threatening the Thai-Cambodian border region, it is Thailand.

In a speech attended by visitors from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their allies, President Heng Samrin said the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia does not threaten any third nation.

"The menace in the border region, if there is one, comes precisely from Thailand," he said in a report issued by the Cambodian news agency SPK.

From across the Thai border, he said, "reactionaries of all stripes," particularly guerrillas backing former Premier Pol Pot, infiltrate in an attempt to sabotage the struggling nation.

"The tension along the border ... is provoked by Thailand and runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the people," he said. He called on Thailand "one more time" to help construct friendly relations along the border.

In reviewing the past year since Vietnamese troops ousted the Pol Pot government and installed him in Phnom Penh, Heng Samrin said, "The life of our people is returning more and more to normal."

Agriculture is improving, the ports of Phnom Penh and Kompong Som are back in use, schools are open again and the practice of religion is once again allowed, he said.

Korean leaders face charges

SEOUL, Jan. 7 (R) — Seventeen South Korean politicians, including former president Yun Po-Sun, have been formally charged with staging anti-government demonstrations last November, martial law court sources said Monday.

Although President Choi Kyn-Hah last December lifted a four-year-old emergency presidential decree imposed by then-President Park Chung-Hee banning dissension, the 17 face penalties of up to three years in jail if found guilty of breaking a martial law ordinance prohibiting illegal political activities. Park was assassinated in October.

Martial law authorities accused the 82-year-old former president of encouraging and providing funds for a public meeting, attended by about 400 people, to denounce last December's presidential election by an electoral college introduced by the late President Park, the sources said.

'Back like thunder'

India's iron lady returns

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (AP) — "She'll come back like thunder." Just a year ago it seemed like wishful thinking, that defiant vow to India's parliament by Indira Gandhi's party whip.

The thunder has come rumbling over India as he predicted. Returns from the latest national election signal an astounding political comeback for Mrs. Gandhi.

Only last June the iron-willed woman's political fortunes seemed to have hit rock bottom.

To liberals at home and abroad she was despised as the woman who twisted the world's biggest democracy toward dictatorship with her 20-month spell of "emergency rule" during which she suspended civil rights and jailed thousands of her political opponents.

She lost the 1977 election at the end of the emergency rule period and was out of office. The parliament had punished her by expel-

ling her from the lower house and jailing her for a week on contempt and breach of privilege charges.

She faced other criminal charges ranging from corruption to illegally imprisoning opponents. She had been stripped of her passport. Taxmen swarmed over the farm she owned, hunting with metal detectors for buried treasure she was rumored to possess.

And in June she had to withdraw in ignominy from a race to regain a seat in parliament, because a key political ally deserted her.

What happened to turn her fortunes around so dramatically? It had to do with the divided and inefficient performance of her opponents who they took over following the 1977 election that unseated her.

That government was led by the Janata, or Peoples party, a loose alliance of disparate factions that had united for the sole purpose of ousting Mrs. Gandhi.

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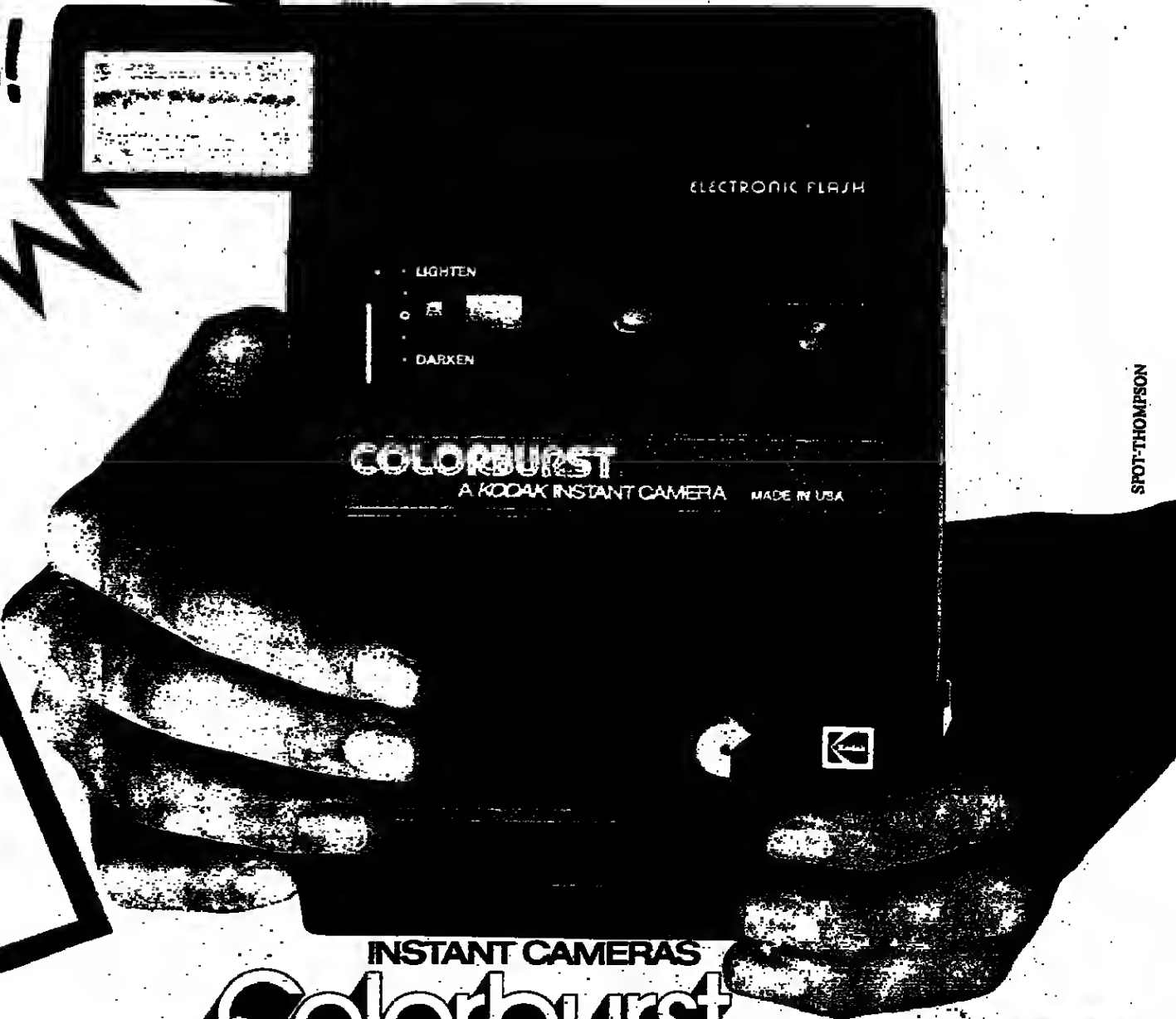
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Steelers meet Rams in Super Bowl

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Pittsburgh Steelers earned a shot at their fourth Super Bowl championship Sunday while the Los Angeles Rams ended dreams of the surprising Tampa Bay Buccaneers and qualified for their first Super Bowl.

The Steelers, defending National Football League champions and winners of three of the last five Super Bowls, clinched their spot in the Jan. 20 championship game with a

convincing 27-13 victory over the Houston Oilers for the American Conference title.

The Rams will not have to travel far from home for the Super Bowl, which will be played at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, after beating Tampa Bay 9-0 in the National Conference title game.

The Oilers offense did not manage a touchdown against Pittsburgh's vaunted defense. Houston managed to take a 7-0 lead

on safety Vernon Perry's 75-yard romp with an interception of a Terry Bradshaw pass.

But the Steelers then took control on Bradshaw's scoring tosses of 16 yards to Bennie Cunningham and 200 yards to John Stallworth. Rocky Bleier added a four-yard run with 54 seconds to play and Matt Bahr kicked field goals of 21 and 39 yards.

The Oilers appeared to tie the game 17-17 when quarterback Dan Pastorini hit Mike Enfro in the Steelers end zone with a six-yard pass. But side judge Donald Orr claimed Renfro came down out of bounds, even though television replays indicated otherwise.

The Rams, who at 9-7 had the worst record of any team in the playoffs, won a sloppy contest in Tampa. All the scoring came on Frank Corral field goals of 19, 21 and 23 yards.

Corral connected from 19 and 21 yards in the second quarter and added a clinching 23-yarder in the fourth period, moving the Rams into the title game.

It will be the first time the Rams will play for the National Football League championship since 1951, when they won the title. Four times in the past five years they reached the Conference title game only to be eliminated one step short of the Super Bowl.

In their fifth try they made it on defense, completely throttling the Bucs and ending Tampa Bay's Cinderella season. With all-pro defensive end Jack Youngblood playing despite a hairline fracture of his left leg, the Rams defenders played inspired football and rarely allowed Tampa Bay to threaten.

Pakistan still ahead in hockey tournament

KARACHI, Jan. 7 (R) — Pakistan and West Germany both rattled in seven goals in the Champions' Hockey Trophy here.

Both have maximum points from their three games but Pakistan leads the table on goal difference after recording its biggest-ever win over Australia.

The World Cup bolders, though undoubtedly the better side, was flattered by the 7-1 scoreline.

Left-winger Samiullah scored three goals and the others were added by Munawar (two), Hanif and Manzoorul Hassan, known as Manzoor Senior.

Australia's goal was scored by left-winger Terry Walsh. This was Pakistan's third successive win against Australia in a major tournament and some revenge for its defeat in the Montreal Olympics semi-final where Australia went on to take the silver medal.

West Germany, two goals down in the first few minutes for the second day running, was given a tremendous battle by unfancied Britain, before edging home 7-5.



AWAY: Paul Hinshelwood of Crystal Palace (left) pushes the ball away from David Armstrong of Middlesbrough (center) with Terry Fenwick of Crystal Palace moving in during a recent Selhurst Park game.

Decision announced

Lions will tour S. Africa

LONDON, Jan. 7 (R) — The British Lions controversial rugby union tour of South Africa will go ahead despite a flood of protest from sporting and political bodies.

The four Home Unions Committee, the Lion's policy making body, Sunday flew in the face of a plea from the British Sports Minister Hector Monro and backed the decisions made by individual unions in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Monro had warned that there was "a groundswell of opinion against this tour." But the committee ignored his and other protests with one short statement issued after the meeting.

"The committee of home unions, meeting in London, decided to go ahead with the tour to South Africa in 1980," it said.

The news immediately sparked off further protests and will inevitably have wide-ranging repercussions. In Yaounde last month black African nations decided to call for Britain's expulsion from the Moscow Olympics if the Lions went to South Africa.

Monro said that there would be "a great deal of unhappiness in international sport" at the decision. Sir Dennis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, and David Shaw secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board were also quick to voice their disapproval of the decision.

Shaw described it as "a very misguided, blinkered action."

Having ignored the government and the Sports Council, headed by their former pres-

ident Dickie Jeeps, the Rugby Union is now virtually alone in support of South Africa's participation in major sport.

"I'm afraid we can expect a lot of hostility towards rugby now," secretary BOB Weighill admitted. "We had 10 letters from other British sports bodies pleading with us not to go and not one in favor."

Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, said in Case Town, "It's the best news we've had in this country during the last decade. It has brought new life into all of us in sport, not just rugby."

"Today's decision has brought new life into all of us in sport, not just rugby."

Bangladeshis protest Pakistani cricketers

DACCA, Jan. 7 (AP) — About 10,000 people staged a demonstration against the visiting Pakistani cricket team Sunday after the cancellation of the first game against Bangladesh.

Police used tear gas and baton charges to break up a disturbance in front of a Dacca hotel where the Pakistanis are staying, after a rally staged by the Bangladesh Awami League. It organized the demonstration to protest what it called indecorous comments and misbehavior by the Pakistanis.

Several people were injured in the fracas.

England looks happily at Sydney showers

SYDNEY, Jan. 7 (AP) — Unpredictable Sydney weather gave England fresh cause for optimism in the topsy-turvy second Test against Australia which resumes at the Sydney Cricket Ground on Tuesday.

As showers fell in Sydney Monday, the rest day in the Test, England's hopes were raised by the minute.

"I think the odds are still pretty even," said Mike Brearley as he surveyed the gloomy Sydney skies from his hotel room Monday.

"One or two quick wickets tomorrow morning could see the scales tip back in our favor," he added.

"The more rain which falls today the better our chances are of pulling off a win."

Brearley admitted England's hopes rested on the performance of his two key bowlers, Ian Botham and Derek Underwood.

"If these damp conditions continue and the humidity remains high, Botham could do a lot with the ball and give the batsmen plenty of trouble," said Brearley.

"But I think Derek Underwood is the key man because he can put pressure on the batsmen. Derek made the odd delivery turn a little late yesterday, but it was the ball which straightened up appreciably which caused the Australians the most concern."

A delivery by Underwood almost trapped Rick McCosker leg before wicket in the second last over on Sunday.

The players went up in a thunderous appeal but umpire Bill Coggan of Victoria did not flinch and McCosker remained not out on 14 at the close of play.

Unbeaten with McCosker was Julien Wiener on eight and Australia were naught for 25 in their second innings needing a further 191 runs to win the Test and take an unbeatable 2-0 lead in the Series.

Brearley still believes the vagaries of the SCG pitch present England with its greatest cause for optimism.

"Although there is nothing to suggest the pitch will break up it still very much favors the bowlers."

"All through this match the pitch has presented dangers to the batsmen and anyone who has scored runs has been forced to take risks."

"I think this situation will continue and the Australian batsmen will need to take risks in order to score."

In Perth, the West Indies were crashing towards defeat against Western Australia late on the second day of their four-day game at the W.C.A. ground here Sunday.

At the close, the West Indies were struggling in their second innings at 74 for three.

Austin faces Navratilova in Maryland tennis finals

LANDOVER, Maryland, Jan. 7 (AP) — Judging by appearance only, little Tracy Austin looks overmatched in Monday night's finals of the Women's Tennis Championships against solidly-built Martina Navratilova here.

But the 17-year-old Austin, who barely tops 62 kilograms, needs no sympathy. She has scored four consecutive straight set victories over Navratilova, and it is the Wimbledon champion who may be in trouble.

The two finalists, representing the best in the sport at their contrasting styles, remained unbeaten as they ripped through once-beaten opponents in Sunday's semifinals.

Second-seeded Navratilova suffered a service break in the third game against fifth-seeded Wendy Turnbull, then lost only 16 points while sweeping the final 11 games.

Then third-seeded Austin, pitted against top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd for the second time in four days, whipped the former champion, 6-3, 6-0.

"Tracy has always been a tough competitor," Miss Navratilova said, "Even when she was 14, with pig tails, pinafore and braces." Comparing her with Mrs. Lloyd, she

American girls grab laurels in swimming

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 7 (R) — The U.S. women's swimming team gave an impressive show of strength in winning 10 of the 14 events in the third annual U.S.A. women's international swimming competition which ended here Sunday night.

Tracy Caulkins, the 16-year-old from Tennessee, who won three individual events and was in two swimming relay teams, was the star. Her best performance was lowering her own 200 meters medley world record when she swam two minutes 63.64 seconds on Saturday, the first day of the two-day meeting.

East Germany won three events and the Soviet Union the other. Barbara Krause of East Germany took the 200 meter butterfly and Petra Schneider, also of East Germany, captured the 400 meters individual medley.

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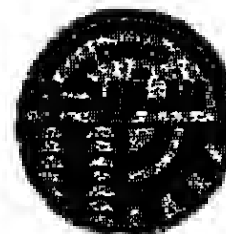
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Somalia facing worst refugee problem ever

By Michael Hughes

MOGADISHU —

Somalia in the Horn of Africa has the worst refugee problem in the world. Over a quarter of its population is made up of ragged and hungry fugitives from neighboring Ethiopia.

And every day a thousand more homeless men, women and children swell the tide, according to official estimates.

Government and United Nations officials estimate the refugees total 1.2 million.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in Mogadishu, Steffen Bodemar, said: "This is the largest number of refugees in any country in the world. It is impossible for Somalia to absorb this number without very substantial international assistance."

The refugees are from the ethnically Somali regions of eastern Ethiopia, scene of a long drawn out guerrilla war against the Addis Ababa government.

The numbers of homeless reaching Somalia have swelled dramatically in the past eight months, and Somali officials and guerrilla leaders say the Ethiopians, with Cuban and Russian backing, are trying to drive all ethnic Somalis from the Ogaden, Bale and Sidamo regions.

The ethnic Somalis are regarded as friendly with the guerrillas.

Western diplomats here say there have been increased air and ground attacks by Ethiopian government forces in the eastern region.

Ethiopia, with the aid of some 17,000 Cubans and sophisticated Soviet weaponry defeated Somalia in the Ogaden war of 1977 and early 1978. Mutual hostility and suspicion still abound.

Almost half a million refugees are living in 21 camps in Somalia and an estimated 700,000 are outside the camps. Relatively affluent Somalis have refugees allocated to them by the authorities.

One senior civil servant earning about \$170 a month has an old couple and their two grown up children living with him in his four-roomed house outside Mogadishu.

"I have to pay their food and medical bills, but I cannot turn them away, they are my brothers," he said.

Many children run away from the refugee camps to live as shoeshine boys in the cities. These victims of the fighting can be seen huddled on cardboard boxes in doorways and on pavements as night falls on Mogadishu.

"Once they have seen the city and rich people with homes, cars and clothes you cannot keep them in the camps although the government may send them back two or three times," one official said.

So far the United States has been the major food donor. Bodemar warned: "For 1980 we only have about one third of the food requirement. On top of this there is a situation which is growing all the time."

United Nations Assistant Secretary General Gordon Goudrey visited refugee camps in Somalia last month, and the government is waiting to see what recommendations he makes to help.

The U.N. has so far supplied food, medicine and tents. Bodemar said distribution of supplies was a major problem.

Hard pressed Somali government doctors and nurses at the camps are being helped by voluntary teams from France, Italy and Britain.

Bodemar said on average the refugees walked between 10 and 30 days to reach the Somali border. Often they were helped by guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden and the Somali-Abo Liberation Front (SALF) in Bale and Sidamo to the south.

Many of the younger children die during the gruelling trek over the arid scrub terrain.

Thirty-five thousand refugees live in two camps near the village of Jalalaki some 160 kilometers northwest of Mogadishu.

The camps comprise hundreds of tiny round huts fashioned from branches and dried grass, sitting in a vast, dusty plain of red earth scattered with thorn bushes and the occasional cultivated strip.

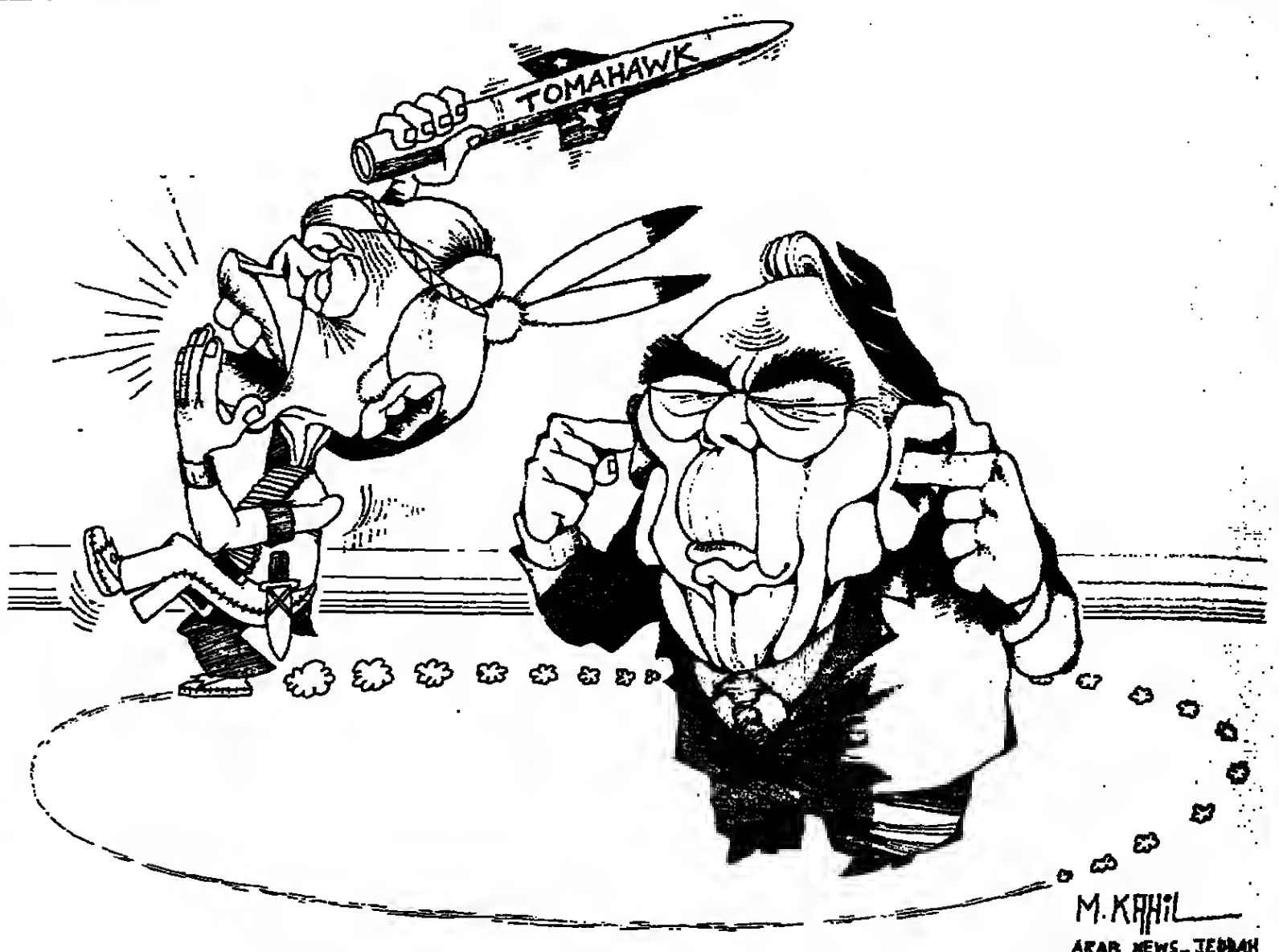
Seventy per cent of those in the camps are children and the remainder are women and old men. The young men, aged from 15, are fighting with the guerrillas.

Schoolteacher Abdullahi Ahmad said: "Most of the refugees are from towns where the Ethiopians and Cubans are garrisoned or from villages which have been raided either by troops or aircraft."

They urgently needed tents and tarpaulins before the February rains turned the camps into a quagmire, Ahmad said. Food, clothes and medicine were in short supply.

Many of those in the camps are suffering from tuberculosis, malaria and kidney ailments, the latter probably caused by drinking from the nearby Shabala River, the only source of water.

There are also crocodiles in the river which have carried off children and livestock. (R)



Iran beset by shortages of materials, money

By Paul Tay

TEHRAN —

An Iranian government report released to the press recently gave a rare insight into the shortages of materials, management and money afflicting the country's post-revolutionary economy.

The report was the result of a survey of the problems facing industry in Savah, a typical medium-sized industrial town 80 kilometers southwest of Tehran.

It pulled no punches in castigating weak management, waste, negligence and indifference by investors.

"One cannot tell why there has been so much negligence in installing the machinery," the report said. "The Savah Spring Manufacturing Factory which it said could employ up to 300 workers but at present had only six."

Of the Saviran Electric Company, producing components for multinational assembly plants, the survey said: "Its main problems are high waste and low sales. If the firm receives orders from related industries it can sustain itself. Otherwise the present situation will be untenable for long."

The report touched on other problems in a detailed assessment of the Pars Tyre Company, a public company which the investigators concluded "must be declared nationalized."

"Uncertainty in decision-making, due to the absence of some managers, is the main problem faced by the firm, although more than 90 per cent of the factory's machinery has been installed. Because of the shareholders' indifference, the firm has been at a standstill for months and nothing has been done to complete the work and make the factory operational," the survey said.

Assessing another tyre company, also at a complete standstill, the government team concluded: "This factory must be covered by the law on appointing provisional managers by the government."

Of the 15 businesses studied in the report, eight were at a total standstill and the other seven were working well below capacity and facing serious difficulties. Not one was working normally.

The report only hinted at other major problems crippling the Iranian economy.

"Its main problem, in addition to the burnt-out machinery, is shortage of raw materials which are not delivered due to certain political reasons," it said about one paint factory without explaining what those reasons were.

Apart from the drying up of raw material supplies and the chronic lack of capital, political uncertainty and labor unrest have hampered any attempts to revive the private sector of the economy.

Many bosses, some with close ties to the ex-Shah fled the country before or immediately after the February revolution, taking with them as much money as they could.

Those who stayed, many of whom sympathized with the Islamic principles of Ayatollah Khomeini,

have spent a frustrating year trying to make things work.

Reports persist of industrialists being barricaded in their offices by militant workers and being forced to sign over their factories or businesses either to the local Islamic society of workers or to one of the foundations for the poor set up by the ruling religious leaders.

The general chaotic picture nevertheless contains some success stories. Despite persistent reports to the contrary, the vital oil industry seems to be running relatively smoothly and service contractors are doing well supplying essential parts or doing maintenance work.

Other key projects such as electricity generating are going ahead with government backing, and some foreign companies report working at a reasonable capacity, maintaining satisfactory sales and making a profit.

But the overall situation of Iran's post-revolutionary industry is chaotic, Iranian economists say.

They estimate the number of unemployed range from 2.5 to four million and the authorities are so worried about the economic stagnation that they have summoned provincial governors — general to Tehran for a special conference on unemployment later this month.

"The underlying problem is that the government isn't sure what kind of an economy it wants," said a Western-trained lecturer in public administration at one of Tehran's universities.

"Some revolutionary council members want to see industry drastically scaled down, the consumer society ended and people sent back to the fields to grow food," she said.

Economics and Finance Minister Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, a French-trained economist, has outlined sweeping changes for the Iranian economy aimed at making the country self-sufficient and concentrating on production deemed socially useful.

To achieve that aim, Bani-Sadr has announced streamlining of the banking system under government control, nationalization of industries and most recently, of foreign trade.

It is too early to tell how the latest reform will work. Foreign trade was first nationalized in 1930. The new plan is likely to run into stern resistance from the powerful bazaar traders who financed much of the revolution.

"In the short term, the outlook is gloomy. There will be more chaos while the banks get reorganized and no-one is likely to invest until they know their money is safe," one Western diplomat said. (R)

Indira does not regret

By Kevin Rafferty

NEW DELHI —

"Indira is India" rings out the slogan, and as the Indira Gandhi show goes on the road you can understand the power of her appeal.

She is fighting the election like a soul possessed, cramming 22 active hours into the day for days on end, snatching a couple of hours' sleep between stops by pulling her sari veil over her face.

Where other leaders go exhausted through a village in a blur of dust, Mrs. Gandhi halts to hold a meeting: there are converts to be won even at midnight.

In a country where even the poor must own gold, she has had the women eating out of her hand: "You poor women sacrificed your gold and ornaments so that India could win and retain freedom, and now look what the new lot have done! You cannot even buy gold for your wedding necklace!"

A Brahmin playing to the sensibilities of Muslims and Untouchables, she has come a long way since she was chosen as prime minister in 1966 by the old men of the United Congress.

They regarded her as a mere front for the party and felt sure they could manipulate her like a puppet. How wrong they were!

She despatched them, and followed up with an

overwhelming win in the 1971 election. India lay at her feet. She was a goddess. She was a Nehru, plus youth, plus an ability to cut through problems. India was India, and India waited for her to solve its problems.

What followed showed that, sadly, Indira was for Indira. She was so busy making sure she had loyal lieutenants in every state that her ringing election promises to abolish poverty were neglected.

Inflation climbed, growth dropped, and when she left office there were more poor people than ever — between 250 and 400 million.

Today there are no regrets for past failures. The excesses of the emergency are brushed aside.

Son Sanjay is in tow, his well-attested reputation for steam-rolling opposition. (When Sanjay's appeal against criminal conviction came before the supreme court a few weeks ago, the chief justice was threatened that it would be advisable to see things Sanjay's way.)

Sanjay Gandhi has had the largest say in choosing candidates for Indira's Congress. There are even whispers that if the party wins he will be catapulted straight into the prime minister's chair.

Yet such is the state of the world's largest democracy that most pundits favor Mrs. Gandhi, and many press commentators are looking forward to the day when the trains will again run on time — if nothing else. (OFNS)

saudi press review

A majority of the Kingdom's newspapers led Monday with Saudi Arabia's decision to boycott the upcoming Olympic games in Moscow to protest Soviet Union's military aggression in Afghanistan. In its lead *Al Madina* detailed the prospects of an extraordinary conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers to discuss the adoption of a unified strategy against the Russian action. Saudi Arabia's call for the U.N. Security Council to take measures for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan was played as a lead story in *Al Nadwa*.

In a front-page story, *Al Madina* said that the situation in Egypt is explosive while President Sadat orders stringent security measures in the country. The reported Sino-U.S. coordination to confront the Soviet invasion was highlighted on the front page *Al Nadwa*, while *Al Jazirah* gave front page prominence to the visiting Sao Paulo governor's meetings with Riyadh Governor Prince Salman and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal. It highlighted the governor's praise of the Kingdom's development and progress in different fields.

Newspapers concentrated on Saudi Arabia's stance on the Afghanistan issue and said that the Kingdom's attitude is an expression of its independent policy. They continued to denounce the Soviet aggression saying that it drags the world toward catastrophe. In an editorial, *Al Riyadh* struck a pessimistic tone on the usefulness of any Security Council resolutions in the face of a Soviet veto. It said that the Soviet Union has given a warning to Pakistan and thrown more of its forces into Afghanistan. The paper regretted that Moscow did not care to understand the gravity of its actions and does not realize the dimensions of reactions that will affect its economic position in the near future.

Writing editorially on the same subject, *Al Billed* said that everyone in this country believes that the Kingdom's independent policy in all matters led it to adopt the present stance on the events in Afghanistan. It endorsed the views of Saudi Arabia's U.N. delegate that the Kingdom should not align itself to one bloc but consider itself an inalienable part of humanity as represented in the U.N. Charter.

The paper said that the Soviet aggression is a clear abrogation of what the countries of the world are striving to preserve within the framework of their political relations. It described the Soviet action as an "actual destruction" of world peace and voiced its concern over the future of the world in which international law might be stripped of its real value.

Okaz said that Saudi Arabia's stance symbolized its continued policy of opposition to such acts which run contrary to interna-

tional norms and violate the U.N. Charter. When this country told the Security Council that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had no justification but posed a threat to the world peace, it only gave vent to the conviction of the international community that the time is ripe to put an end to the tragedies that befall the countries of the world as a result of blatant assaults on peaceful peoples.

Al Nadwa dealt with Saudi Arabia's decision to boycott the upcoming Olympic games in Moscow. This country's initiative in boycotting the Olympiad will symbolize its resentment of the Soviet attack and will be considered a prelude to enlarged activities to face the Soviet challenge, said the paper.

It reaffirmed that the Kingdom will continue to play its leading role in defending Islamic causes and preserving the faith and heritage of Muslims all over the world. The paper urged the countries of

the world not to remain content with more condemnation but to mobilize their energies to counter Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

Al Jazirah devoted its editorial to discussing the Zionist activities in occupied Palestine. It said that Israel's take-over of the Arabian (Electricity) Company in occupied Jerusalem is more evidence of its open challenge to international laws and charters and a disrespect to the rights of others.

The paper mentioned Israel's continuous plan to set up Jewish settlements in the Arab territories, but asserted that the enemy would never succeed in changing the Arab character of the territory. It described the company's take-over as a "fait accompli" in the midst of elections for so-called autonomy. It is a move designed to prevent Jerusalem from bearing the slightest resemblance to the rest of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.



هكذا من الامل

A work of scholarship and wit

By Joyce Prince

RIYADH — Shirley Kay's and Malin Basil's latest book, *Saudi Arabia: Past and Present*, weaves history, tradition and social commentary into a fascinating, and all too

BOOKSHELF

rare, tapestry of the Kingdom.

With perception and wit they convey what they have seen in their travels throughout the country. Both have a special feeling for the desert, its serenity and brutality, and it is the contrast between the country and the city that

its subject. It traces the metamorphosis of Saudi Arabia, giving the reader a better understanding of and feeling for the country. The inevitable confrontation of the old and new is dealt with in subtle, crisply detailed vignettes.

"In some tents near Taif the women brought out traditional bags with leather fringes but quickly pushed these aside to display their best handiwork, leather bags embroidered with coloured silks and encrusted with buttons and small beads and finished at the neck with cyclamen-colored nylon. The bright colors of this

The book, which consists of 13 chapters and 149 pages, begins with the capital city — "From the tawny sand and gravel plain of the Nejd rises the great desert city of Riyadh" — and goes on to describe the heartland of Islam — "Mecca and Medina are so ordinary cities."

It is the material on life in the cities that is particularly helpful in coming to grips with Saudi Arabia.

"The quiet walled desert towns of thirty years ago have not grown into easygoing market towns, as for a while it seemed they might. Suddenly the pace of development has caught them in a whirlwind. They have become magnets for those leading the lonely life of the Bedouin

or the unchanging existence of the little oases, and their population has increased tenfold."

Basil's illustrations for this section, "The Little Girl Doing her Homework," and "A Street Corner in Jeddah," are especially touching.

Contrasts are everywhere: fleets of cars and trucks surging back and forth over what was once desert; mud houses that have become cement-bricked air conditioned buildings; villages that have been transformed into throbbing cities. The role of tradition in this whirlpool is well analyzed in the book. Shirley Kay believes that tradition survives, in spite of the juggernaut of modernization, by adapting to the new environment. She cites the building of family compounds,

they do. Perhaps this is most evident in the section entitled *Arabia in Antiquity*. Vivid descriptions of 100-million-year-old petrified forests, explanations of ancient graffiti at Jebel Aja southeast of Hail, the fascinating text and drawings of Medaio Salih and the portrait of the mysterious ancient city of

The book is not a superficial glance at Saudi Arabia. It is a penetrating study of what motivates the country, how its history affects it today, why its people think and act the way they do.

Gerrha in eastern Arabia that "seems to have vanished without a trace," are just a few examples of the wealth of material found in this book. It will never be out of date.

The emergence of Saudi Arabia as a world power is often expounded upon by contemporary authors. In Chapter Six, *Oil in the Eastern Province*, and in the final chapter, *The Era of Prosperity*, the author discusses the process of assimilating money and technology. "Limitless wealth does not, unfortunately make development effortlessly easy."

The work might be regarded as an extension of Shirley Kay's *Travels in Saudi Arabia*, a collection of travel articles which first appeared on this page from 1975 to 1977. The articles were later compiled and edited by Rosalind Ingrams. It is a comprehensive guide for the desert traveler. Many of the places described in the earlier book are also discussed in *Saudi Arabia: Past and Present* but the narrative of this new work makes it something more than just a travel log. It is the work of two talented people journeying through a fascinating country.

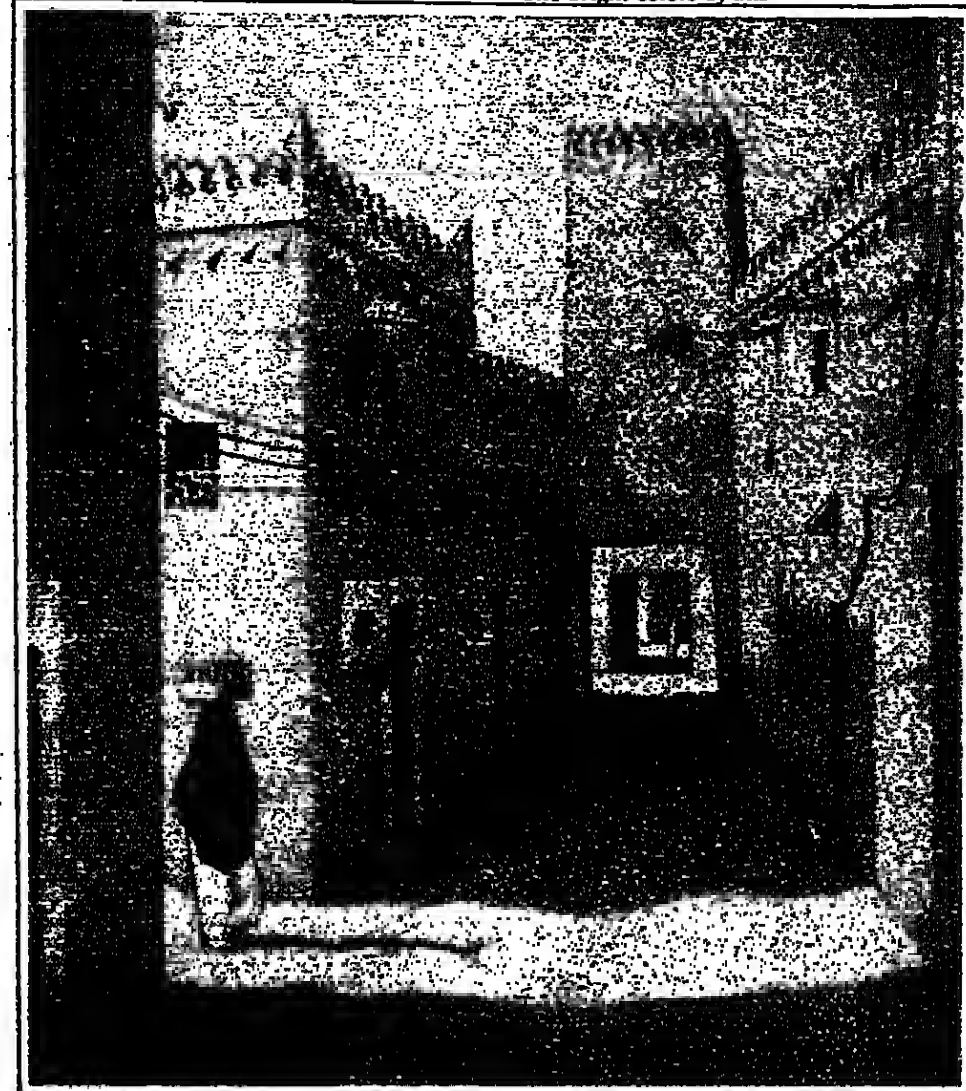
Shirley Kay was born in Northampton, England. After reading modern languages at Cambridge, she earned a diploma in Advanced Arabic Studies from Mecca in Shemlan and took a post-graduate course at London's Institute of Archaeology.

Malin Basil was born in Stockholm in 1944. She has a degree in Russian and political science from the University of Stockholm and worked as a journalist in Sweden and the United States before becoming a full-time artist in the early 1970s.

"The quiet walled desert towns of thirty years ago have not grown into easygoing market towns, as for a while it seemed they might. Suddenly, the pace of development has caught them in a whirlwind."

which maintain the unity and cohesion of the extended family, and the atmosphere of seclusion and privacy in the inner courtyards behind the walls.

The book is not a superficial glance at Saudi Arabia. It is a penetrating study of what motivates the country, how its history affects it today, why its people think and act the way



gives the book its strength. The two elements are leitmotifs that are carried through each chapter. Shirley Kay's images and her analysis of social mores blend magically with Malin Basil's pen-and-ink illustrations. As Shirley Kay writes her anecdotes, Malin Basil fills in the gaps between the lines.

The book is painstakingly detailed and is clearly based on an extensive knowledge of

mixture of old and new materials clearly delighted and commanded four times the price of the traditional bags in the souq."

Accompanying this delightful peek into the tents of Taif, is Malin Basil's exquisite drawing of the tent interior which, with its intimacy and attention to detail, is quite effective.

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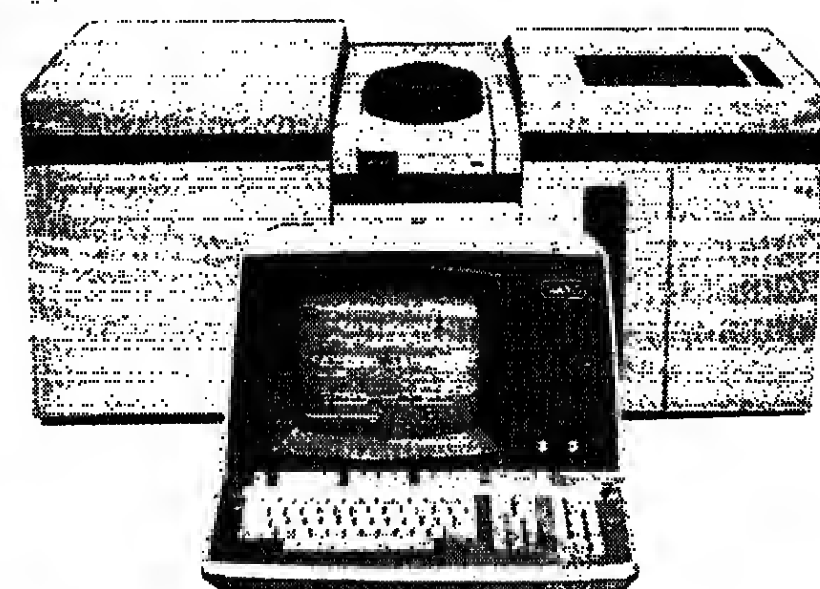
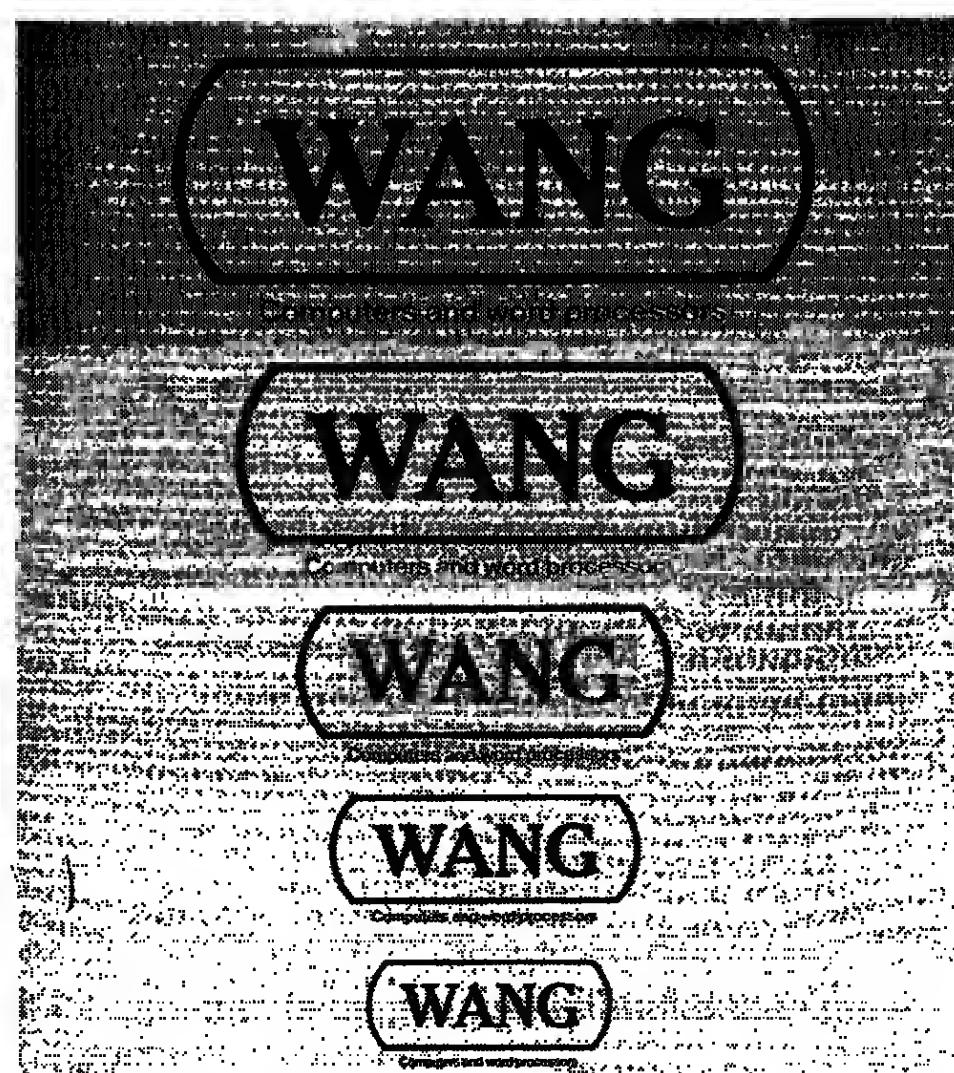
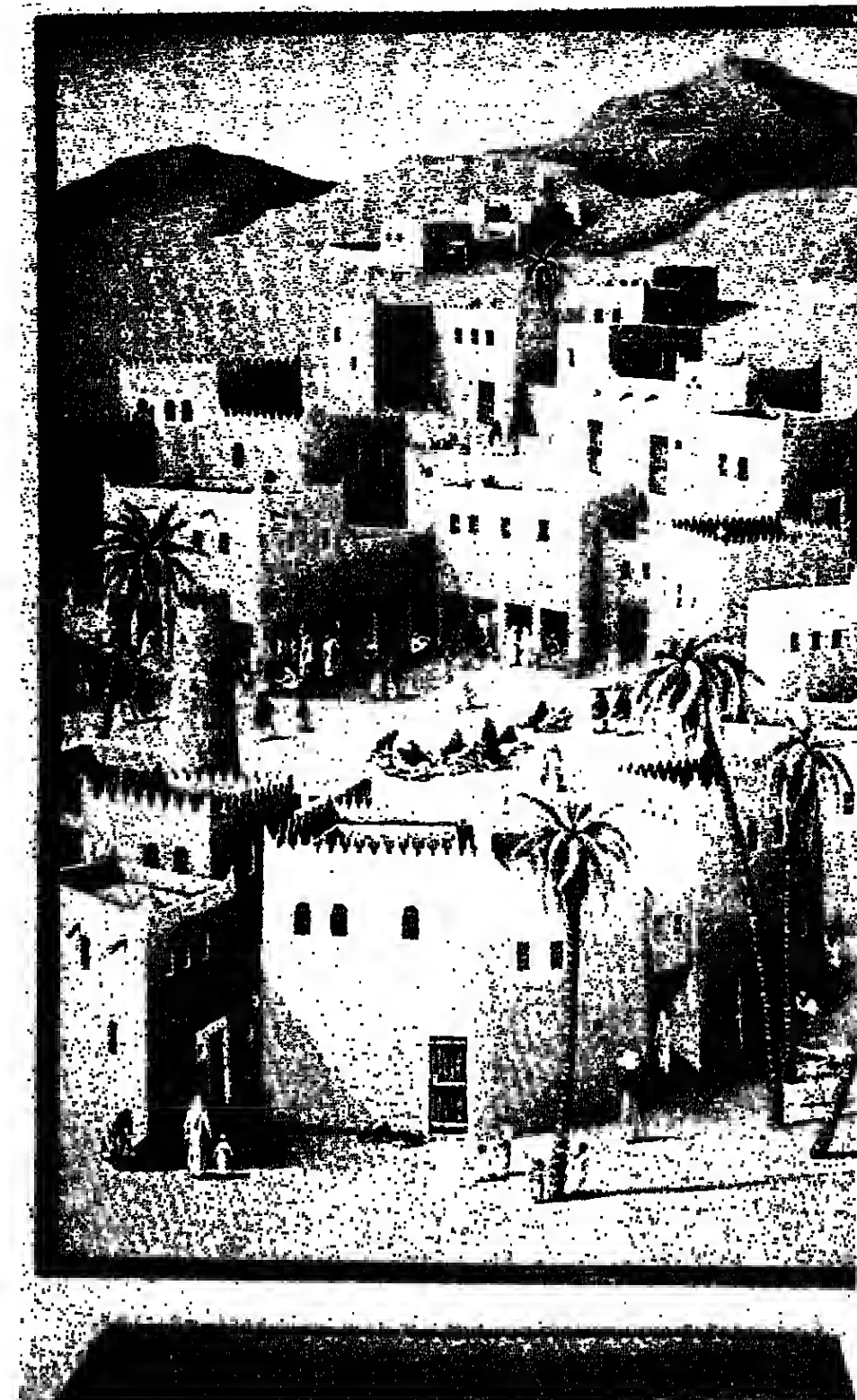
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Grain trading suspended in U.S. futures markets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The American agricultural business is reeling under President Jimmy Carter's decision to cut back shipments of grain to the Soviet Union, but the domestic market has two days to brace for the impact of 17 million unexpected tons of grain.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has closed for Monday and Tuesday the Boards of Trade in Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis as well as the Mid-America Grain Exchange in Chicago to all dealing in wheat, corn, oats, soybeans, and soybean oil and meal.

Spokesman Dave Rosen said the commission's decision, made at an emergency session Sunday was based on their feeling "that time was needed for the public to assimilate precisely what the administration was doing so that everyone in the market place would have a better idea about the true supply-and-demand picture."

Carter, underscoring U.S. concern about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, announced Friday that Soviet purchases of U.S. grain would be limited this year to 8 million tons, the minimum required under a five-year trade agreement. The Soviet Union had ordered 25 million tons for 1980.

The trading commission's action technically affected only trading in futures contracts, which are speculative investments in commodities that will be delivered at some future date. But one industry observer said the actual impact would be much broader.

Melvin S. Sjerven, senior editor of *Milling and Baking News*, an industry journal based in Kansas City, said Sunday the decision to cut back grain sales "can almost be described as one that could virtually destroy an industry."

Sjerven said it will affect investors and exporters in the futures market, country elevator operators who have purchased grain from the farmers and hedged it in futures — even bakers.

Sjerven said the export industry, which in recent years has invested heavily in facilities to conduct a large international trade, also will suffer.

"In the last analysis, the farmer is going to pay the penalty," he said. Currently, however, he said farmers already have sold at high prices an average of half of their 1979 harvest.

Much of that was sold to exporters and elevators who "bought the grain at high prices based on what the Russians were paying for the grain or what exporters were able to pay for the grain," he said.

"They're holding high-priced grain for which farmers were paid high prices."

"Farmers will suffer somewhat less than what the grain industry is going to suffer" he said. "This destroys the market not just this year, but clouds it for years to come."

Nat all experts approved the suspension of trading. Robert Wilmoth, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said he "didn't think anything would be gained by closing the market for two days," adding there are enough safeguards to allow continued trading.

Spokesman Paul Johns of the Chicago board explained that trading is automatically halted when prices drop below limits set by the board. If the board had opened Monday, for example, trading in corn would have been halted after the price-per-bushel dropped 20 cents, he said.

Wilmoth says government also could take other action to calm the domestic market, such as increasing grain exports to China and underdeveloped countries, and changing price supports.

And on Sunday Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said on CBS's "Face The Nation" the administration is preparing a new gasoline program that would use about 5 billion tons of corn this year and diminish the impact of the curb on Soviet grain sales.

Jamaican oil sought in new explorations

KINGSTON, Jan. 7 (R) — Jamaica is the latest nation to be forced by the effects of soaring fuel costs on its economy to search for its own oil.

Jamaica, which now imports 99 per cent of its fuel, is launching offshore and inland exploration programs.

Officials are cautious about the chances of success but, as Foreign Minister Percival Patterson said late last month, energy is now the country's top economic and foreign policy priority.

The government is negotiating contracts with international oil companies to drill the first offshore wells within 18 months.

Onshore, the State Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PETROJAM) is running the exploration program and hopes to have three test bores sunk this year at a projected cost of \$14 million.

Six wells have already been sunk in Jamaica, and one off the coast, since 1955, all without success, which accounts for the caution shown by PETROJAM's Director of Exploration, Dr. Raymond Wright.

"There are good odds that we will find some oil and gas," he said. "But it is hard to place odds on how much."

If the prospectors strike oil, supplies could flow from onshore wells in about three years and from offshore wells by 1985, PETROJAM officials say.

U.K. steel union seeks settlement

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Union leaders were trying Monday to settle a six-day-old steel strike that could cripple British industry. The walkout by 102,000 workers in the state-owned British Steel Corp., is for a pay raise of nearly 20 per cent.

BSC supplies 54 per cent of the steel used by industry.

The corporation is losing nearly \$ one million a day and BSC chairman Sir Charles Villiers says it cannot pay more than 6 per cent on weekly basic pay of 75 pounds (\$167). Sources in the three unions involved said a 17 per cent offer might be acceptable.

Bill Sims of the Iron and Steel Traders Confederation accused the Conservative government of creating the crisis by demanding that BSC repay interest on loans for modernization sooner than expected.

The unions said failure of the talks will lead to picketing private steel firms and blockading steel stockpiles.



GOLD: A forklift truckload of gold, worth nearly \$29 million, is moved into a new corner at the Bank of England in London. Gold prices have hit record highs since trading opened in the New Year.

Iran demands profit share from Western oil companies

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (AP) — Iran will demand a fifty per cent share of profits made by Western oil companies on sales of Iranian crude they refine on contract, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said Sunday.

He named British Petroleum as one of the companies that would be affected. Moinefar, who was quoted in an interview in the official Pars news agency, did not say when the demand will go into effect.

He said 20 per cent of Iranian crude — currently produced at 3 million to 3.5 million barrels a day — was being refined by Western companies.

"We would not only gain access to the international oil markets and the gasoline stations but would boost our oil revenue without increasing production," Pars quoted Moinefar as saying.

He said the move would enable Iran to get a share of Western oil company profits, which he said had trebled in some cases in the last year.

And he said Iran would be able to avoid heavy investment in refineries.

Moinefar reiterated that Iran would maintain oil production at current levels. At its

peak under the Shah, Iran produced more than six million barrels a day.

Iran is also finalizing an agreement with several Western oil companies, including British Petroleum, to take a stake in the refining of part of its crude oil.

Under the plan, about 20 per cent of all Iranian crude will be refined abroad by the Western companies as secondary contractors an official said.

Iran is producing an average of 3.5 million barrels a day at present, of which it refines about 700,000 barrels a day in the country for domestic consumption, according to State Oil Company officials.

"We will take 50 per cent of the refined oil which will be sold...we will get refined oil at the same price which it costs the companies to produce it," the minister told Pars.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
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" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of W'alan mosque in Jizan	400		Jan. 30
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Alawi ibn Arish mosque in Jizan	300		Jan. 30
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Jamea Al-Fitr mosque in Jizan area	800		Jan. 30
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of King Khaled mosque in Nejan	500		Jan. 30
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Zat Al-Hajj mosque in Tabuk	300		Feb. 3
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Abu Sab'ah mosque in Tabuk	300		Feb. 4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.50	7.60	7.58
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	198.00	197.30
Swiss F (100)	213.00	215.00	215.50
French F (100)	84.00	84.50	84.20
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.25	42.20
Lebanese Lira (100)		104.00	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.41	12.41
Jordanian Dinar		11.50	11.52
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.50	89.50
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.50	91.20
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)			
Iraqi Dinar (100)			
Yemeni Riyal (100)			74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)			42.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)			34.20
Gold kg.		69,000.00	
10 Tulas bar			
Silver kg.			14.40
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.43		
Canadian Dollar	2.88		
Belgian Franc (1,000)	121.00	122.00	
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	178.00		178.55
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	
Philippines Peso (1,000)			47.50
Singapore			1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

GEMAS DE ORIENTE MADRID PRESENTS

An Exhibition of Spanish Jewellery & Precious Stones
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INFORMATION :
TEL : 4784638 from 8:00 till 10:00 a.m.

ORRI NAVIGATION LINES

Dammam

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Following vessels are expected to arrive Dammam under our Agency:

Vessel's Name	ETA	Cargo	From
MECHI VENTURE	6-1-1980	Gen	Bombay
MERCANDIAN EXPORTER	6-1-1980	RORo	Marseilles
RECENT SAILING			
	Arrived	Sailed	Cargo/From
XINANJIANG	28-12-79	29-12-79	Gen/Shanghai
MERCANDIAN COMMANDER	31-12-79	31-12-79	Gen/Felixstowe
(Sailed from JUBAIL	30-12-79)		

All consignees having cargoes on above vessels are requested to contact us and to collect delivery order immediately from our office against submission of Original Bill of Lading or Bank Guarantee.

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P.O.Box 1504, Dammam, Saudi Arabia
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هكذا من الال

B.C.

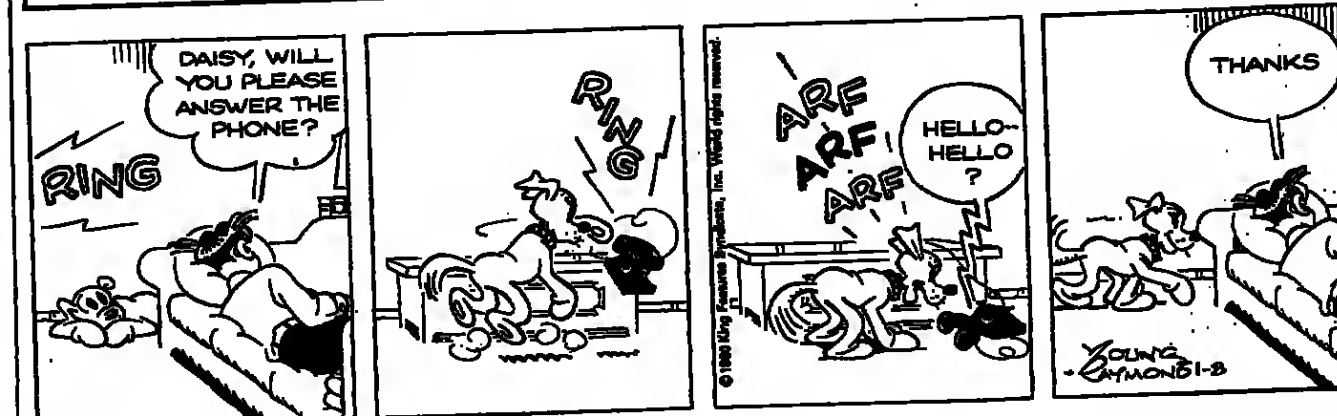
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE



"I DON'T OBJECT TO WHAT THE DOLL SAYS, BUT I DON'T LIKE HER TONE OF VOICE."

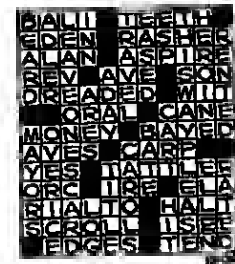
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Cause for an "ouch"
2 Scarier
3 Traffic sign
4 Medieval sword
5 Defect
6 "Streetcar" character
7 Historic time
8 Distasteful
9 Fr. abbr.
10 The Ger.
11 Cornelia
12 Otis
13 Roll of sawdust
14 Bellow
15 Prepare the way
16 Precipice
17 Eucharist plate
18 Soliditude
19 Of counsel
20 Humanist
21 Buchwald
22 Rough fabric
23 Walrus's garland
24 H.P.O.E. member
25 Shame on you!
26 Declare
27 Wagnerian heroine
28 Comic-page reporter

DOWN
1 Campsite residue
2 Pebble or Dame
3 Braggarts' slang
4 Lambkin's mom
5 Canada's Pearson
6 Michaelmas delay
7 Resident of suff.
8 Poor dwelling
9 Split
10 Forest
11 Fastening
12 English river
13 Place to play
14 Famous name in Milan
15 Poindie
16 Robin Goodfellow
17 Famous
18 Yogi
19 French river
20 Connors
21 German river



Yesterday's Answer

1. A. J. 2. J. 3. J. 4. J. 5. J. 6. J. 7. J. 8. J. 9. J. 10. J. 11. J. 12. J. 13. J. 14. J. 15. J. 16. J. 17. J. 18. J. 19. J. 20. J. 21. J. 22. J. 23. J. 24. J. 25. J. 26. J. 27. J. 28. J. 29. J. 30. J. 31. J. 32. J. 33. J. 34. J. 35. J. 36. J. 37. J. 38. J. 39. J. 40. J. 41. J. 42. J. 43. J. 44. J. 45. J. 46. J. 47. J. 48. J. 49. J. 50. J. 51. J. 52. J. 53. J. 54. J. 55. J. 56. J. 57. J. 58. J. 59. J. 60. J. 61. J. 62. J. 63. J. 64. J. 65. J. 66. J. 67. J. 68. J. 69. J. 70. J. 71. J. 72. J. 73. J. 74. J. 75. J. 76. J. 77. J. 78. J. 79. J. 80. J. 81. J. 82. J. 83. J. 84. J. 85. J. 86. J. 87. J. 88. J. 89. J. 90. J. 91. J. 92. J. 93. J. 94. J. 95. J. 96. J. 97. J. 98. J. 99. J. 100. J.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES:

WF WH FDC ENZ NIFCK FDC
DXUWENZ PDCA N DXUWENZ
WH TXH ACCECE - NAXAZTXQH
Yesterday's Cryptos: LET THE JOY, SPIRIT AND BLESSINGS OF CHRISTMAS BE WITH YOU TODAY AND ALWAYS - YOUR PUZZLE EDITORS

Believe It or Not!

JOSEPHINE PEARY
(1863-1953)
WIFE OF ROBERT EDWIN PEARY WHO ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND ON HIS 1891 EXPEDITION TO NORTHERN GREENLAND, BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN TO PARTICIPATE IN A POLAR EXPEDITION



A 1045 HORSEPOWER CAR, RONALD COLE SHOWN, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., HAS MOUNTED ON ITS AUTO 1045 PLASTIC HORSES

A FISH LIVING IN THE OCEAN DEPTHS CAN SWALLOW ANOTHER FISH LARGER THAN ITSELF AND CARRIES ITS PREY DOUBLED UP IN ITS STOMACH UNTIL IT HAS BEEN DIGESTED

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz

You are South and the bidding has gone:

North East South West
1♥ Pass 2♣ Pass
2♥ Pass 2♣ Pass
2NT Pass ?

What would you bid now with each of the following four hands?

1. ♠A37 ♠2 J8 ♠KQ843
2. ♠A375 ♠10 05 ♠AQ852
3. ♠K32 ♠Q84 07 ♠AK763
4. ♠K74 ♠Q7 02 ♠AJ854

1. Pass. There comes a time when you've shown all your values and there's nothing further to show. True, North opened the bidding, but he has now signed off twice under the compulsion of your two forcing bids. Obviously, he must have a minimum opening bid. He presumably would have shown more interest in a game if he had values in excess of a minimum. Since you have no values beyond those already indicated, it's high time to put a stop to the proceedings.

Another way to test the situation is to apply the general principle that it takes two opening bids, or their equivalent, to make game. North seems to have a minimum opening bid, and you have less than an opening bid, so the combined total comes to less than game.

2. Three spades. The purpose of this bid is to tell partner that you hold 6-5 distribution. North will realize

that you would not bid three spades in this sequence with only a four-card suit. He will therefore know you have a "five-bagger" in spades. At the same time, North will recognize that you must have at least six clubs, since you would have bid spades first had the two suits been of equal length. This is consistent with the general principle of first bidding the higher-ranking of two equally long suits.

3. Four hearts. Game should be regarded as certain despite partner's two signoffs. However, there's still a good chance for a slam, and you indicate this by jumping to four hearts.

4. Three hearts. It is still not clear whether the best game contract lies in hearts, notrump or clubs. The best way of representing your shortage in diamonds is by now showing heart support, which, in conjunction with your two previous bids, should enable North to choose the best final contract.

Ordinarily, Q-x is not adequate support for a suit partner has rebid only once, since the repetition of a suit is often based on only five-card length. However, there is still a strong possibility that North has a six-card heart suit, and a trial bid of three hearts (forcing) is therefore clearly advantageous.

Available with your newsboy and at your nearest newsstand daily.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Tuesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:40	6:05	12:33	3:39	5:57	7:27
Medina	5:48	7:12	12:34	3:36	5:53	7:23
Nejd	5:13	6:41	12:01	3:03	5:20	6:50

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street No. 1199
Safety Film	I'm no Fool Having Fun
Smoking Spot	The Play-Hard
5:54 Young Peoples Special	The Crime
6:23 Sanford and Son	No. 314
6:48 Oregon Trail	The Army Deserter
7:36 Man in a Suitcase	Who's Mad Now
8:24 Baretta	The Marker
9:10 Documentary	Airport - PT 3

PHARMACIES

(Open Tuesday Night)

JEDDAH	Medina Road	Tel.
Al-Madoun Pharmacy	Seaport Road, Qasr	691160
Abser Drug Store	Baghdadiyah	34559
MEDINA		29081
MEDINA	Al-Hafayer	36559
MEDINA	Souk Al-Moallah	48910
TAIF		
Al-Shifa Pharmacy	Al-Ruel Road	
Universal Pharmacy	Ishreen Road, Manfouha	
Al-Haramain Drug Store	Al-Moqabrah Road	
Wael Pharmacy	Behind King's Hospital	
Al-Alamain National D.S.	Near Saudi Red Crescent	
DAMMAM		
Al-Hajiri Pharmacy	Al-Adamah locality	21029
Al-KHOBAR		
Al-Khobar Drug Store	Prince Mansour St.	42193

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On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band
On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

TUESDAY

Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Radio Magazine
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 World of Machines
3:30 A Section of Music
3:40
3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Gems of Guidance
9:10 Light Music
9:15 Bouquet
9:45 Reflections of a Muslim
10:00 Islamic Contributions
10:10 Music
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. A Daily Chronicle
10:30 The Evening Show
11:00 The World of the Guitar
11:10
11:15 In the Quiet
11:45 A Rendezvous with - Dreams
12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
Opinion: Analyses
8:30 Dateline
News Summary
9:00 Special English:
News; Feature: The Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:30 Music USA:
(Standards)
10:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary
10:30 VOC Magazine
America: Letter
Cultural: Letter
11:00 Special English: News
11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers
voices correspondents
reports background
features media
comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary
8.30 Sarah Ward
8.45 World Today
9.00 Newsdesk
9.30 Opera Star
10.00 World News
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary
10.30 Sarah Ward
10.45 Something to Show
You
11.00 World News
11.09 Reflections
11.15 Piano Style
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978
12.00 World News
12.09 British Press Review
12.15 World Today
12.30 Financial News
12.40 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt
Evening Transmission
1.15 Ulster in Focus
1.30 Discovery
2.00 World News
2.09 News about Britain
2.15 Alphabet of Musical
Curios
2.30 Sports International
2.40 Radio Newsreel
3.15 Promenade Concert
3.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News

4.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
5.15 Report on Religion
6.00 Radio Newsreel
6.15 Outlook
7.00 World News
7.09 Commentary
7.15 Sherlock Holmes
7.45 World Today
8.00 World News
8.09 Books and Writers
8.30 Take One
8.45 Sports Round-up
9.00 World News
9.09 News about Britain
9.15 Radio Newsreel
9.30 Farming World
10.00 Outlook News Sum-
mary
10.39 Stock Market Report
10.43 Look Ahead
10.45 Ulster in Focus
11.00 World News
11.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
12.15 Talkabout
12.45 Nature Notebook
1.00 World News
1.09 World Today
1.25 Financial News
1.35 Book Choice
1.40 Reflections
1.45 Sports Round-up
2.00 World News
2.09 Commentary
2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Hard work pays off. Present new ideas to superiors. Luck with creative projects. Evening promises an interesting social gathering.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An unexpected romantic meeting, perhaps with an old love. Travel leads to good times. Friends in a position to help will do so.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Handling leftover domestic tasks leads to new perspectives on home improvements. Someone far away touches your heart.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) Looking after things we fear leads to self-confidence. Inhibition gives way to optimism. Lend a helping hand.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) Moonlighters will find openings. New work opportunity should lead to financial gain. Romance has a mysterious and enchanting aspect.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Those feeling pressure should find time to relax.

Creative work brings confidence. Charity now begins at home.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If troubled, talk things over with a family member, and you'll gain fresh insights. Show consideration for others via mail or phone.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Friends will listen to you now. A social gathering lifts your spirits. Spend a little money on a home beautification project.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your personality is a factor in career developments. Your optimism reassures others. Idealistic and creative interests are favored.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Concentrate on publishing and educational interests. Unexpected but pleasant news may come from a distance. Buy someone a gift.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Review estate and tax matters. Do further research re an investment opportunity. Accept an invitation to an unusual party.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Singles may meet eligibles at a party. Close allies have fresh ideas. A behind-the-scenes gesture of sympathy will be appreciated.

هكذا من الاله

John G. Burt Foster

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1980

apab news Pictorial

PAGE 11

And now, an election in Rhodesia



English soldiers, arriving at a remote ceasefire assembly camp, raise the Union Jack.

Lord Soames has announced that the Patriotic Front guerrillas who have not yet reported to ceasefire assembly points will be allowed to enter, though they will be disarmed.



A Patriotic Front guerrilla shakes hands with a Rhodesian guard in recognition of the ceasefire.



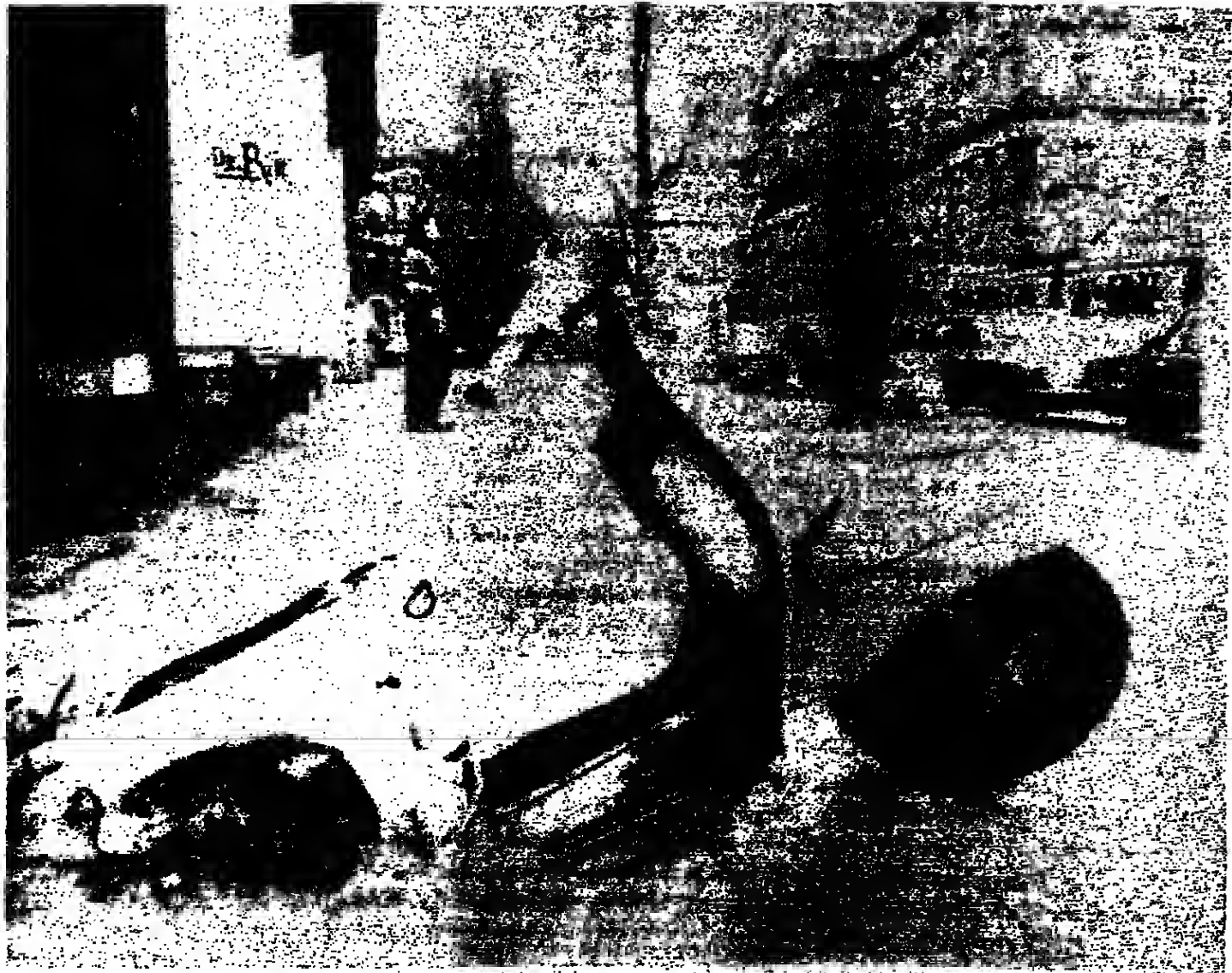
Fifty-seven guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's army march into a rendezvous point near Mochinjika, Rhodesia.



The United Nations Security Council votes to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.



Londoners line up outside a bullion dealer to sell their rings and watch chains as the price of gold soars



What appears to be a traffic accident is actually an invitation to visit an art gallery in Amsterdam.



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DLAHIRAN AIRPORT
SAUDI ARABIA

PAGE 12

International

Indira vows to maintain order, treat ill economy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (R) — Former Premier Indira Gandhi is storming back to what looks like a sweeping victory in the Indian general elections.

The 62-year-old Mrs. Gandhi, prime minister for 11 years until her defeat in the 1977 general election, said that if returned to power her government's first tasks would be to restore law and order, check inflation and improve the country's economy.

Mrs. Gandhi's party scored victories in both northern and southern India, in Western Gujarat state and Eastern Orissa.

In Punjab, where Mrs. Gandhi's party was wiped out in the last election, Congress (I) candidates won four of the first five seats to be declared.

They won the first 13 seats declared in Western Gujarat and the first seven in southern Karnataka state whose state chief minister Deveraj Urs last year spectacularly broke with Mrs. Gandhi, denouncing what he called her authoritarian ways.

During her election campaign she visited every corner of the land.

Leading her party as a virtual one woman show, and displaying incredible stamina, she harried around India to take her message to the people.

Her election speeches were simple and to the point: vote for me and I will give you stable government, cut prices, restore law and order and give India back its pride.

She also apologized for excesses carried out under her 21-month emergency rule.

The caretaker Lok Dal (People's Party) government has been unable to stop rising prices and the poor suffered and blamed both Janata and Lok Dal.

The soaring cost of cooking oil and kerosene — the two absolute basic necessities for scores of millions of Indians — probably did as much as anything to swing the vote to Congress (I).

Mrs. Gandhi blamed the inflation on weak government.

"Both these governments have been so weak that they have been giving in to all kinds of demands," she told *India Today* magazine.

"Some of the workers' demands are justified. But it is the manner in which you give them what they want, and how you go about doing it with the least possible adverse reaction on the economy, that matters."

Mrs. Gandhi deflected her ties with the big industrial houses by saying, "We have to industrialize India, and for that we have to depend on the industrialists. Therefore it is inevitable that they would become richer."

Brazilians ponder a worrying future

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 7 (AP) — The all-night samba dancing on the beach, the roar of the drums and the preparations for the festive carnival season cannot hide Brazil's preoccupation with the serious economic and social problems it faces as it enters the 1980s.

Beyond the colorful scene at Rio's beachfront, where thousands of people gathered on New Year's Eve to watch the ritual of casting white flowers into the sea, Brazilians were worrying about increasing consumer prices, and what they believed to be alarmingly high crime statistics.

"This is a poor country," President Joao Figueiredo told the nation last month, shortly before announcing a series of economic measures aimed at curtailing the country's 75 per cent inflation rate and complicated foreign trade dilemma.

The retired army general, adopting a policy widely conceded to have been engineered by his planning minister, Antonio Delfim Netto, announced a 30 per cent devaluation of the cruzeiro, removal of creditsubsidies that artificially supported business and the freezing of an estimated \$ 5 billion in foreign assets deposited in Brazilian banks.

Delfim followed up the announcement with a wage-and-price-watching program and a warning to businessmen that they will be punished if they contribute to inflation by raising prices to match to the monetary devaluation.

"He has done exactly what is required to repair the economy," said one businessman approving of the economic belt-tightening program of Delfim, who was credited for the success of Brazil's "economic miracle" of the early 1970s. "With this plan, inflation next year should be only about 55 per cent, and if he can accomplish that, he really will be a magician."

While inflation and the high cost of gasoline are common topics of conversation among Brazilians, they also mention increasing crime as a serious problem. Typical advice given to a visitor to Rio, for example, includes a warning not to carry too much money at the beach or to wear anything worth stealing.

Government statistics released in Rio show a 10 per cent increase in the number of all crimes committed in the past 12 months.



TURBANNED VOTERS: Farmers wearing turbans and shawls against the cold wait their turn to cast votes in Bohar, a north Indian village about 60 km west of New Delhi. Violence, flared during the general election in some areas between landowning farmers and Untouchable laborers. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was virtually assured India's top post Monday as the final votes cast in the two-day election were being counted. (AP Photo)

Lord Soames declares amnesty Guerrillas still in Rhodesia bush

SALISBURY, Jan. 7 (R) — After a week of ceasefire in Rhodesia, an unknown number of guerrillas with an unknown quantity of arms is still hiding in the bush.

Last night Governor Lord Soames announced an amnesty for those who had not yet reported in, although under the London peace agreement they were to have already reported to the Commonwealth monitoring force. The Salisbury government has put their numbers at some 11,000.

But in London the Patriotic Front leaders said they had 31,000 men inside Rhodesia and everyone here now admits privately that any number is a guess.

Guerrilla sources have said some of their top commanders are still in hiding and large amounts of arms and ammunition have been

stashed, in case the peace is broken.

Bishop Athel Muzorewa, the first black prime minister, who signed the peace settlement with the guerrillas, charged Sunday that many of those reporting in were civilians masquerading as guerrillas.

Launching his campaign for the February general election, designed to give the country independence, Bishop Muzorewa told a 50,000-strong rally that young men with old-fashioned Soviet-made AK47 rifles were swelling the numbers, while experienced guerrillas remained in hiding.

He condemned Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe as psychopaths and dictators who would drag an independent Zimbabwe into civil war if either won an electoral victory.



SOVIET FORCES: An aerial photograph of Russian troops at their large encampment in Kabul shows 50 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

Born Free author a murder victim, police declare

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Naturalist and author Joy Adamson was murdered and three of her former employees, all Kenyans, are being questioned, Kenya police said Monday.

Mrs. Adamson, 69, was first reported to have been killed by a lion on Thursday night at a remote bush camp in the Shaba game reserve.

But Ellis Monks, executive director of the World Wildlife Fund and an associate of Mrs. Adamson, said a post mortem examination carried out in Nairobi last Saturday showed conclusively that she was not killed by a lion.

A source who requested anonymity said the autopsy report was expected to show that Mrs. Adamson had been stabbed in the chest.

The body had wounds on the shoulders and

sides but there were no claw wounds, Monks said. Newspaper reports in Kenya said little blood was found at the scene.

A team of detectives from Nairobi set off for the camp site 370 km north of here as soon as the post mortem result was known.

"Monks said: 'We are more outraged than shocked that her life ended in this manner. It is so pointless.'"

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said over the weekend that certain facts about Mrs. Adamson's death had come to light and a full investigation had been launched.

Mrs. Adamson gained fame with three books about a lioness given the name Elsa which she and her husband raised from a cub and finally returned to the wild.

The first of the books, *Born Free*, was made

Soviet tanks in '68 'Seeing it twice' shocks Afghan

KABUL, Jan. 7 (AP) — "It's a bad shock seeing it twice — all the worse when it happens in your own country," said an Afghan student who was in Czechoslovakia during the 1968 Soviet invasion, and last month saw Russian tanks roll through Kabul.

"When Russian soldiers walk past us, we spit at the ground. That's all we can do," said the Kabuli, who asked not to be identified.

Soviet mechanized units brought in by a two-day airlift swiftly toppled the regime of President Hafizullah Amin, by all accounts a ruthless dictator. He was replaced by fellow Marxist Babrak Karmal, transported back by the Russians from exile in Czechoslovakia where he

served briefly as the Afghan ambassador in 1978.

One of the few Kabul residents reported to have spoken out was an anonymous old man at Pul-i-Khishti Masjid, Kabul's main mosque. He got up before the congregation during afternoon prayers four days after the coup and denounced the Soviet action.

According to a witness interviewed by the Associated Press, the man got onto the Mullah's pulpit and declared, "until now the government lied and lied, and we believed them. Now we see it was all untrue and they are backed by the Russians. They are communists and will never believe in Allah. For this reason we have to have a Jihad (holy war)."

U.S. relations with Russians at lowest ebb since WWII

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (R) — U.S.-Soviet detente, which made small but significant advances in the decade that just ended, has gone off the rails at the start of the 1980s.

Moscow's decision in late December to send more than 30,000 soldiers into Afghanistan and install a friendly government marked its first military intervention outside the Communist bloc in 30 years.

President Carter's response, to ask the Senate to delay consideration of landmark strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT II), crippled the central achievement of the era of detente and could launch a new arms race.

These fateful steps, and the inevitable reactions they will provoke, seem certain to shape the new decade.

Carter, accusing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev of lying to him about the aim of the Afghanistan intervention, said he had changed his mind about Soviet goals and indicated major shifts in U.S. policies.

These shifts seem certain to include military aid, arms sales or cooperation with countries along the periphery of the Soviet bloc, and a higher U.S. military posture in the Middle East.

Carter has already ordered a sharp reduction in grain sales to the Soviet Union and at the same time, on January 4, announced his intent on to provide more military and economic aid to Pakistan.

What remains unclear is how, when and whether Carter and Brezhnev will be able to resume any form of cooperation on reducing their nuclear arsenals, which singly or together are capable of destroying civilization.

The political atmosphere seems to prelude Senate consideration of SALT II until after the November presidential elections — and a further deterioration in relations may kill the treaty altogether.

Complicating the U.S. response to the Soviet moves in Afghanistan is the simultaneous crisis in relations with Iran, where as

many as 49 Americans are being held hostage at the U.S. embassy.

Although Iran has condemned the Russian intervention in Kabul, Ayatollah Khomeini continued to give priority to demands for extradition of the Shah, who is now in Panama.

The twin crises of Iran and Afghanistan have given President Carter his biggest challenge since taking office nearly three years ago.

In addition, instability in the Gulf oil-producing region now requires new long-term strategy to protect the supply of oil vital to the economy of the West and Japan.

Elements of a new U.S. military posture have already emerged.

The United States has sent a powerful fleet of warships including two aircraft carriers to the Indian Ocean and is searching for base facilities to maintain an expanded naval presence there indefinitely.

The president authorized money to begin building ships and planes in a \$ 5 billion program to equip a force of up to 150,000 troops for rapid deployment to world trouble spots.

And, in a major policy switch, Carter committed himself to a 4.5 per cent increase in military spending in each of the five years beginning October 1, 1980.

The Carter administration has already assured Pakistan that it will honor its defense commitments should that country be threatened by the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan.

And moves were afoot in Congress to remove legal bars to military aid to Pakistan.

But no special U.S. envoy was sent, possibly reflecting the sensitivity in U.S. Pakistan relations. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was talking with Pakistani leaders on behalf of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A mob stormed and burned the American Embassy in Islamabad in late November.

Talks on security and military needs are also being held with other countries on the Soviet periphery, including Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Some State Department officials feel there is a possibility the United States may even consider providing arms to Afghan rebels who have fought against three successive Marxist governments in Kabul.

But in any case, events at the end of 1979 and the beginning of 1980 appeared certain to prompt an increase in conventional armaments to Europe and Asia.

The outlook on strategic nuclear arms reductions is less certain. The United States said it would continue to abide by provisions of the two SALT accords and expects the Soviet Union to do the same.

Last U.K. commander in India dies at 84

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Gen. Sir Roy Bucher, the last English officer to command the Indian Army, died Saturday in a Yorkshire nursing home, his family announced Monday. He was 84.

Bucher was C-in-C. in India in 1948-49, after the Labor government under Clement Attlee granted independence. He carried out special duties with the Indian Defense Ministry before retiring in 1949.

Bucher was wounded in France in World War I. He transferred to the Indian Army and served in the Northwest Frontier, winning the military cross in 1919. He returned to India during World War II.



The home of the late English sculptor Dame Barbara Hepworth has been given to the nation.

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